THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,203—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.—

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910.				
2nd Dec.	PERSIA	7251	MOLDAVIA	9500
10th "	SALSETTE	6000		
16th "	ARABIA	7903	MONGOLIA	9508
31st "	SALSETTE	6000		
1911	EGYPT	7912		
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
14th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9431
28th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7932
11th "	DELTA	8013		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10888
25th "	ARABIA	7933		
4th March	MALWA	10883		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10513
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7900		
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st April	MARMORA	10809		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
6th May	ARABIA	7903		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 493 or Rs. 504	Rs. 743 or Rs. 991
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 617	Rs. 793 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnigh tly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).
Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 8
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	" 15
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 30
			1911
B. City of Naples	9500	.....	Jan. 11
B. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feby. 4
B. City of Madrid	7300	.....	" 17
A. City of Vienna	6000	.....	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi	8400	April 11	...
C. City of York	11000	" 24	*April 21
B. Merton Hall	6700	.....	" 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	9500	.....	" 17
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	June 10
C. City of Paris	11000	.....	July 19
C. City of Athens	8100	October 1	...
C. City of York	11000	.....	Nov. 2
C. City of Lahore	9000	.....	" 10
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 18
C. City of London	11000	.....	" 24
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	" 29

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

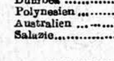
JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,
To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort,

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	1st Dec.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	2nd Dec.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	5th Dec.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 1st Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Goalpara," 2147 tons, on Monday, the 5th December, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Lalpoora," 3,269 tons, on or about the 3rd December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

28th November, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	3rd Dec. 1910.
Armand-Behic	6,385	Guionnet	22nd Dec. 1910.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	19th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	6,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	11th May 1911.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	8th June 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for outward by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Nera	5,538	Casanova	2nd Dec. 1910.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	30th Dec. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Horaby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL FROM THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st December.
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	29th January.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500	*
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750	*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 685	*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 866 " 1020	*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350	
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
Intermediate Class to London	" 445	
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715	

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585	
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945	

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servisi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Nippon	E. Tarabocchia	6350	24th Dec, 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

CLARKES. B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
a Kauzler	3,000	Schuett	6th Dec.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 18th October, 1910.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Sir SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. E. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq., (Messrs. Heorjee Kuesey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
B. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Nawera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

XMAS-AT-HOME.
NEW-YEAR-AT-HOME.

LATEST DATE FOR POSTING.

MARCKS & CO.'S
PRESENTATION NOVELTIES
IN
JEWELRY
AND
SILVER-WARE
FOR
CHRISTMAS. 10th December.
FOR
NEW YEAR. 17th December.

We pack, ensure, pay postage and despatch Xmas and New Year's gifts purchased from us.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CHRISTMAS CRACKERS
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.

ALL the latest NOVELTIES in CRACKERS, just opened out from As. 8. to Rs. 5. per Box.

MIDGET CRACKERS,
GIANT CRACKERS,
FLORAL CRACKERS,
SURPRISE CRACKERS,
CRACKERS for Evening Parties,
CRACKERS for Table Decoration,
CRACKERS for Boys,
CRACKERS for Girls,
TOY CRACKERS,
JEWEL CRACKERS,
FIREWORK CRACKERS,
CRACKERS in Baskets,
CRACKERS in Pots,
JAPANESE CRACKERS, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special CRACKERS in gelatine packets for 'XMAS TREES from As. 4 per Packet.

INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 5 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP	Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lihoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES:
Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in... remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges of all kinds in single injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Harrogate, England. Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE TH RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be saved from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS. Price as usual.

Consignments for THE SEASON just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS:—

MALAGA RAISINS,	(Extra choice) in 5½ lbs. box	...at Rs. 5.
Do.	(Extra) in 5½ lbs. box	...at Rs. 4.
Do.	(Extra) in 4½ lbs. box	...at Rs. 3-8.
Do.	(Ordinary choice) in 5½ lbs. box	...at Rs. 3-4.
SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. box		...at Re. 1.
SPANISH FRESH GRAPES in barrels (loose) per lb.		Re. 1.

ITALIAN FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets at Rs. 1 per basket.

SPECIAL TERMS will be quoted for Clubs, Messes, Hotels, and the Trades, on written application.

The Public in general are invited to inspect our Stores or apply for our Price List, which will be posted free.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-civilization of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, weeping fits, sighing, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, &c. Improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of nerve and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order 3/- stamps, from The Vetarzo Remedies Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 4 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "CITY OF ATHENS."
ARRIVED on the 28th November.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to [illegible] damaged and broken packages. All claims [illegible]e certified by him and sent in within a month [illegible]mer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

[illegible]WARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay, 28th November, 1910.

S. S. "TRAFFORD HALL."
GENERAL AVERAGE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DEPOSIT towards General Average has been fixed at fifteen per cent.

Former notification in this respect is hereby CANCELLED.

EDWARD, BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.
Bombay, 28th November, 1910.

MADRAS RACES WINTER MEETING, DECEMBER 27TH, 29TH, AND 31ST, 1910.

NOTICE TO JOCKEYS.

JOCKEYS CONTEMPLATING coming to the above Meeting are informed that there is likely to be plenty of Riding obtainable.

A. H. STEELE,
Honorary Secretary,
Madras Races.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
(For all Communities)
MATHERAN.

WELLKNOWN for its position, extent and suitability of accommodation for Single ladies and gentlemen, and for families. Excellent Cuisine and Cleanliness. Tiled Flooring in every Bedroom, Bathroom, Dressing and Verandah.

Separate Billiard and Restaurant Saloon for the use of the Hotel-residents and for outsiders. Send for printed list of Rates and Charges, and for Card giving details of size of rooms and verandah of each detached block of building.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair REVLUC "FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF THE SURPLUS STOCK OF A PERFUMERY SHOP.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th day of November, 1910, at 2 P.M. sharp (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Meadow Street, Fort, by order of Mr. J. S. Patell, Proprietor of the Bombay Perfumery Mart, on account of changing the shop the surplus stock-in-trade, consisting of three light gas chandeliers, gas fittings, show cases, large lamp, safe, large lot of assorted scents, soaps, powders, toilet requisites, Christmas, New Year's, and pictorial post cards by Raphel Tuck, wooden shelves, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 23th November, 1910.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRANK FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS

SITUATED
Gowalia Tank Road, behind the Fire Brigade Station.

LAST 5 NIGHTS, POSITIVELY LAST 5 NIGHTS.
Great Attraction for the LAST WEEK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
TUESDAY, NOV. 29TH,
STAND UP RIDING CONTEST
for a Handsome
GOLD WATCH.

CONDITIONS.—Competition open to members of the audience. The person standing erect on the horse's back the longest to be declared the Winner.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH.
GRAND CHARITY MATINEE AT 4 p.m.
WEDNESDAY EVENING.
JACK McAULIFFE THE CHAMPION,
Middleweight
BOXER will give his Scientific
BALL PUNCHING DISPLAY
and A SPARRING EXHIBITION of 4 ROUNDS
with another Champion.

THURSDAY, DEC. 1ST.
DONATION BENEFIT to the HOSPITAL.

FRIDAY, DEC. 2ND.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO MADAME R. FILLIS.
A PHOTO of Madame presented to every
Person entering the Tent.

SATURDAY, DEC. 3RD,
GREAT GIFT MATINEE at 4 P. M.
A Handsome BYCYCLE—and
3—GOLD WATCHES 3—Given away.
SATURDAY NIGHT,
A well bred and
HIGHLY TRAINED, UP STANDING HORSE,
GIVEN AWAY.—Every person entering the Tent have equal chance of winning any of the above prizes.

SUNDAY, DEC. 4th,
FAREWELL MATINEE.
10 GOLD WATCHES GIVEN AWAY,
and wrestling match for Rs. 500.

D. B. MACPHERSON, Business Manager. GEORGE OSCAROFF, Advance Agent.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
"FOOLSHEAD—FOOTBALLER"
AND
"FOOLSHEAD AS A RED CROSS VOLUNTEER"

The theatre was packed on Saturday and Sunday night with people waiting to see Foolshead in his new roles. And what a reception. They simply make you laugh. There's no fool like our fool Foolshead.

THE FINE DRAMATIC,
"THE MYSTERIES OF THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS AT VENICE."

A wonderful story told and acted on the waterways and in the palaces of that great old city, Venice. It was greatly admired by all on Saturday and Sunday and was the talk of the evening.

MANY OTHER PICTURES WILL BE SHOWN.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

9TH AND 10TH DECEMBER.
The POONA A. D. C. (assisted by Bombay Amateurs) and by arrangement with Mr.
BANDMANN
Will produce
Miss HOOK of Holland.
CAST.

Miss PALIN,	Mr. ALLEN.
Mrs. BLUNT,	Mr. LEAHY,
Mrs. ROSE,	Mr. FANSHAWE,
Mrs. BYATT,	Mr. BINNING,
Mrs. BINNING,	Capt. DAVIS.

CHORUS of about 30.
SPECIAL DRESSES and SCENERY.
By kind permission of H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY,
H. E. the Governor's Band,
(Under the direction of Mr. BEHR).
Booking Office at Messrs. ROSE and Co.

SKATING RINK
DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL,
TUESDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.
18 VALUABLE PRIZES 18
FOR FULL PARTICULARS,
SEE PROSPECTUS.
PRIZES ON VIEW
at the Rinks.

Y. M. C. A. BAZAAR.

TOWN HALL.
DECEMBER 1, 2 & 3.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented
HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS,
OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

A BARGAIN Short Grand PIANO by Chappell in Artistic modern case, in splendid condition, very little used. Cost Rs. 1,650, offered for Rs. 750. Apply to Box No. 1774, care of this Paper.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

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ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Meeaines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

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☞ THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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"ZAM-ZAM."

A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.

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Home Baking by the "Paisley Flour" method

is so simple that it can be successfully acquired with very little practice. And everything baked with "Paisley Flour" is so light and well raised that it can be eaten new without fear of indigestion. The method is to mix dry one part "Paisley Flour" with six to eight parts ordinary flour. Then proceed as usual, and you are sure of well-raised bakings.

"Paisley Flour" is sold in tins containing many useful recipes, and made by Brown & Polson.

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LOW PREMIUMS.
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EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

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HAIG & HAIG
XXX WHISKY
(Distillers since 1679)
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Insist upon having the original brand
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ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

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If you suffer from any disease due to the impurities of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, such as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
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ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors call on all sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

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Packed Free. All charges Prepaid to your Port direct from our Factory. Highest-grade British-made MEAD
COVENTRY FLYERS
WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.
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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
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Electric Lights, Fans and Lamps throughout.

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Penang	Soerabaya	Kobe
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THE CORPORATION grant: DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake General Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. J. S. BRUCE, Acting Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG		YOKOHAMA
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		YOKOHAMA

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months as term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 12	„ 11 9
Quarterly	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	„ 3 12	„ 1 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Bunglows Wanted, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	4	„ 5

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, November 28.

EXCHANGE.

Market opened steady.
We Quote :—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward ... 1s. 4 3-32d. 15 Dec.
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 5-32d.
Credits 3 m/s ,, ... 1s. 4 5-16d.
,, ,, Forward ... 1s. 4 9-32d. March
,, 6 m/s Ready 1s. 4 15-32d. to 1s. 4 7-16d.
France 6 m/s 171 3-4
Marks 3 m/s ,, ... 139 3-4
60 d/s. Hongkong 136 1-2
,, Shanghai 194 1-2
,, Japan 149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at 94 1-8, improved to 94 5-16 and declined to 94 3-16 p. c. for ready and this settlement, the rate for next settlement being 1-2 anna higher.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London for ready was 1-8 up and forward rates 1-16 up when New York advanced by 1-4.

Business in Silver in the local market was done at Rs. 74-1-0. The local market opened quiet but steady on account of speculators selling in the London market and the rate fluctuated by an anna or two, but at the close there being good inquiry the market closed at Rs. 74-1-0. About 50 to 60 slabs changed hands.

The local gold market was dull and the rate fluctuated by 3 pies. Sovereigns were in good demand and the rate was unchanged.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	6	0
97 touch Chintu	23	6	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch			
,,	23	15	9
National Bank	23	15	6
Chartered Bank	23	14	3
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	23	15	6
English Gold	23	14	0
Native Bullion	23	13	6
Indian Specie Bank	23	13	9

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	73	13	0
117 Penny Ready	73	12	0
Local per tola	0	11	6

FUTURES.

First Settlement	74	1	0
Second do	74	6	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Dull. London rate was unchanged. Inquiry for ready lots was dull but forward rates declined by one anna on account of sellers.

Rapeseed.—Quiet but steady. London quotation was 3d. down. Local rate was unchanged on account of moderate inquiry.

Wheat.—Quiet. London rates were unchanged.

Castorseed and Cottonseed.—Steady. Demand moderate. Prices advanced by four annas.

Groundnut and Gingellyseed.—Steady. Inquiry was good and the rates were maintained.

Mowrasseed and Poppyseed.—Dull. Sellers more. Prices declined by an anna or two.

Descriptions.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed, Bold	Rs. 13	0	0
Linseed, Small	,, 12	10	0
Linseed, Brown	,, 13	1	0
RAPESSED—			
Brown Delhi	,, 6	8	0
Brown Cawnpore	,, 6	7	0
Yellow do.	,, 7	7	0
Do. Gujrat	,, 7	13	0
Brown Katni	,, 6	12	0
Poppyseed	,, 10	2	0
Castorseed	,, 40	8	0 to 41 8
WHEAT—			
Pissi	,, 31 to 33		
Hard Red	,, 27 to 29		
GINGELLYSEED—			
Yellow Hinganghat	,, 54 to 55		
Bai Khandesh	,, 75 to 85		
Mowrasseed	,, 7 1	0	
Groundnuts	,, 48 to 50		
Cottonseed	,, 26 to 27		
Maize	,, 16 to 17		
Wheat Yellow	,, 36 to 38		
Khandwa	,, 44 to 48		
Bajaro	,, 26 to 28		
Joowar	,, 16 to 19		
Gram	,, 21 to 24		
Mimbara	,, 54 to 55		
Brown Jubbulpore	,, 49 to 50		
Brown Meggi	,, 48 to 49		
Kabra	,, 52 to 54		
Black Katni	,, 47 to 48		
Myrabollams	,, 19 to 20		

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Saturday, 26th November, 1910 :—

Cotton	7,119	bales
Wheat	5,723	cwts
Linseed	632	,,
Rapeseed	2,445	,,
Gingellyseed	19,723	,,
Poppyseed	162	,,
Groundnuts	1,737	,,
Castorseed	6,414	,,
Rice	2,549	,,
Myrabollams	443	,,
Cottonseed	15,186	,,
Mowraseed	.....	,,
Gram	4,578	,,
Joowar	624	,,
Maize	297	,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,567 1-2
India	64 1-4
Indian Specie	53 1-2

MILLS.

David	372 1-2
Kohinoor	632 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bamanlua Manganese	10
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	120
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	167
Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary	291 1-4
Colaba Land and Mill	1,105
Delhi Flour Mill	102
Tata I. & S. Co. Ld. Ord	43 3-4
Standard	1,055

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	480
Amritsar-Patti New Shares ...	121

COTTON.

Liverpool rates were 1 down and unchanged. New York was 5 up and futures were 2 and 1 up. The tone of the local market for ready lots was very strong and prices advanced by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. Demand both from exporters and Mills was good. The opener advised 4 points up. The tone of the market for new crop was very strong, and prices advanced by Rs. 4. Business in New Broach was done at Rs. 344, but there being demand at this figure advanced to Rs. 342 at the close.

1000	Ralli Bros	...Broach	...367 Mch
1000	Do	...Akola	... 328 Jan
500	Do	...Khandesh	... 314 Jan
500	Indo-China	...Bengal	... 385
300	S J David & Co	... Do	... 260
200	China Mill	... Do	... 297
150	Currimbhai	...Khandesh	... 326 1-2
300	H Goculdas & Co	...Mahaji	... 327
100	A Moritz & Co	... Do	... 328
100	Bombay & Co	...Amalner	... 336
50	Ripon Mill	...Kadi	... 325

Bengal Hand Gin... Fine	...	293
,, F Good	...	282
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	313
,, F Good	...	296
Sind Punjab Fine	...	311
,, F Good	...	299
Khandesh Fine	...	322
,, F Good	...	312
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	334
,, F Good	...	324
Akola Khangaon Fine	...	330
,, F Good	...	320
Amraoti Fine	...	330
,, F Good	...	320
Westmal Fine	...	333
,, F Good	...	323
Nagpore Fine	...	342
,, F Good	...	332
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	344
,, F Good	...	334
Methia Fine	...	332
,, F Good	...	312
Broach Gin Fine	...	356
,, F Good	...	358
Broach Gin Good	...	346
Sawginned Good	...	350 May
Comptah Gin	...	352 ,,
Westerns H. G	...	336 ,,
Do M G	...	342 ,,

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 26th November 1910 :—

Khandeish	2447	Bales
Central India	28	,,
Barsi and Nagur	111	,,
Berar	1,432	,,
Central Provinces	279	,,
Oomras	4,397	,,
Dholleras	145	,,
Broach	...	,,
Coompta and Dharwar	526	,,
Westerns	...	,,
Bengal N. W. P.	1,841	,,
Bengals Rajputana	200	,,
American	...	,,
Rajputana...	10	,,
Sind	...	,,
Persia	...	,,
Egyptian	...	,,
Other sorts	...	,,
Total...	7,119	

LIVERPOOL, November 23.
Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	7,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
Nov.—Dec.	7-91+ 4
Dec.—Jan.	7-80+ 4
Jan.—Feb.	7-91+ 4
Feb.—Mar.	7-92+ 4
Mar.—Apl.	7-94+ 4
Apl.—May	7-94+ 4
May.—June	7-95+ 4
June—July	7-93+ 4
July—Aug.	7-90+ 4

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Saturday, November 26.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Coin, Other coin. Rs.
1 Box		2,317	1,296
1 do		7,500	.....
Importers.		Vessel.	From
J H E Obadiah	...	Salsette	Alexandria
A A Rahim	...	Chupra	Suez

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 25th November, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	39	44,557
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	40	47,612

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

Exchange on demand to-day is 1s. 4 3-32d. The market is dull.

Government paper is at Rs. 94-1.

Shares are quiet. Coal—Barakur (Ord.) 9 1-2.; East Indian 24; Equitable (Ord.) 27 1-8; Ranegunge 12 3-4; Sendra 9 1-4; Sinidihi 1; Satpukuria and Assued 6.

Miscellaneous—Calcutta Ice Association 9 3-4; Calcutta Tramways (Ord.) 73.

The Jute market is depressed, the price per bale having fallen.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1910-1911 :—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Sept. 1910—			
Weight in ounces..	228824	48634	179690
Value in rupees...	14558979	2761990	11798989
To the end of the month of Sept, 1910—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	1259998	385995	874003
Value in rupees...	79822047	22165665	57656382
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Sept. 1910—			
Weight in ounces.	2388519	1356329	1032190
Value in rupees...	4359497	3574421	785076
To the end of the month of Sept, 1910—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	37608734	7611183	29997596
Value in rupees....	63418317	19010286	44407981
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Sept. 1910—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	18915476	6336411	12579065
To the end of the month of Sept. 1910—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	142340264	41176951	102063313

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1910-1911.

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) In the month of Sept. 1910. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.	.....	267076	267076
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1515615	1109502	2625117
Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	.....	.....
Purchased Bullion received for Govt. coinage	.....	.....	.....
Bullion received for subsidiary coinage from Straits Govt...	.....	.....	.....
Defective coins (New Ten Cent pieces) received for remitting from Straits Governments.....	.....	.....	.....

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard). To end of the month of Sept. 1910. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	.....	267076	267076
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	7858272	4197527	12055799
Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	.....	.....
Purchased Bullion received for Govt. coinage.....	.....	.....	.....
Bullion received for subsidiary coinage from Straits Govt...	.....	101010	101010
Defective coins (New Ten Cent pieces) received for remitting from Straits Governments	.....	45705	45705

Coined and Examined.
In the month of Sept. 1910.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
Five cents (Tale) ...	.....	.....	.....
Rupees	1700824	1496407	3196481
Ten cents (Tale) ...	.....	.....	.....
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	304004	.....	304004
Twenty cents (Tale).	.....	.....	.....

Coined and Examined.
To end of the month of Sept. 1910.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
Five cents (Tale).....	.....	8598081	8598081
Rupees	4200069	4048032	8248101
Ten cents (Tale)	.....	1127636	1127636
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees).....	3623293	162749	3786042
Twenty cents (Tale)..	.....	3084365	3084365

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 26th November 1910, as compared with the statement for the week ending 19th November 1910 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 19. Rs.	Nov. 26. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,10,96,697	1,23,38,775
Public Deposits at Branches	12,40,22,675	11,26,21,252
Other Deposits	7,514	7,514
Post Bills	24,05,639	24,59,944
Sundries		
Rs...	15,80,32,525	14,79,27,485
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,41,18,380	1,39,02,998
Other authorised Securities	17,64,152	18,48,060
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,18,16,399	1,33,88,109
Loans do. do. ...	4,12,69,121	4,03,02,393
Bills discounted and purchased	1,57,37,253	1,62,27,854
Dead Stocks	2,91,918	2,91,967
Stamps	4,490	4,349
Bullion	7,21,690	6,84,575
Balance with other Banks.	11,01,832	8,84,272
Sundries.....	3,28,912	3,35,168
Cash	6,78,79,178	6,00,57,740
	15,80,32,525	14,79,27,485

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1910-1911 :—

Latest Month.

	Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate Rs.
In Nov. 1910. Bengal.....	5775000	10817500	5042500	.....
In Oct. 1910. Bombay	Nil.	7800	7800	.....
Total ...	5775000	10825300	5050300	.....

Eight Sales of Bengal Opium and sevens months' Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

	Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate. Rs.
To end of Nov. 1910. Bengal.....	46200000	73428340	27228340	.....
To end of Oct. 1910. Bombay	Nil.	78000	78000	.....
Total ...	46200000	73606640	27406640	.....

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trafford Hall s—15 bales wool, T Poonamchand; 35 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,900 cwts wheat Sanday and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Hartlepool s—8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—13 bales carpets, S Megji; 6 cases curtains, &c S B Bhootwala; 24 cwts chutney, Jall and Co; 72 cwts chutney, N K Jussawala; 23 casks skins, Nizamuddin and Co; 50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 7 bales carpets, A H Bundaally; 50 cwts rubber, M Abdoolally; 100 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 100 cwts cashewnuts and 128 cwts kismis, R Jewandas and Co; 30 cwts wax, J M Rahimtoola; 95 cwts fishmaws, G Suchsdina and Co; 60 cwts fishmaws, K N Miani and Co; 48 cwts fishmaws and 34 cuttlefish, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 340 cwts dry ginger S Bhimji; 3 pots rosa oil, H N Saher; 22 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co; 42 bales hides and skins H M and H Essa; 31 bales hides and skins H O and H Moosa; 250 cwts kismis, R Damji and Co; 37 bales hides and skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Vasigoth s—19 bales cotton waste H Bhejnath and Co; 8,925 cwts myrabollams A Khimji; 16,000 cwts castorseed Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Persia s—200 cwts kajoo kernel, R Damji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Rinaldo s—4,000 cwts wheat L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed Sanday and Co.

Blakemoor s—1,000 cwts castorseed Kilachand D and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed E D Sassoon and Co; 3,003 cwts castorseed and 1,000 cwts nigerseed, W Blythe and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed N Laloobhoy; 2,000 cwts castorseed L Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed Sanday and Co; 8,000 cwts cottonseed W Becher.

Umaings s—2,000 cwts castorseed Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed E D Sassoon and Co; 4,008 cwts myrabollams seed E Oomeresy; 618 cwts castorseed G Bhimji; 3,002 cwts myrabollams E Oomersey, 4,000 cwts castorseed N Lalloobhoy; 1,000 cwts castorseed K Demchund and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed L Dreyfus and Co; 3,003 cwts castorseed and 1,000 cwts nigerseed W Blythe and Co.

FOR GHENT.

Rinaldo s—330 bales cotton, Divadker and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Cequet s—220 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 160 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 6,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 704 cwts mustard seed J Facheri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Dalemoor s—345 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton waste, N Damji; 52 bales cotton fly, J Kalidas; 50 bales cotton waste, T Damji; 55 bales cotton fly, A Abdoolally.

Chupra s—440 bales cotton, Spinner and Co; 385 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons; 4,000 cwts castorseed Kilachand and Co; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed B S Lloyd and Co; 6,533 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rotenfels s—110 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co; 435 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 100 cwts cashewnuts R Jewandas and Co; 8,004 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 201 cwts mustardseed A Blaucheek and Co; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 130 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 10,005 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 bales hides Nizamoodin and Co; 3,300 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Lady Lewis s—600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts linseed, M Vulubhdas.

Aviemoor s—634 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Lady Lewis s—200 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR BREMEN.

Rotenfels s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Moorgate s—400 cwts horns, B Mahomed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Trafford Hall s—600 cwts castorseed and 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—605 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 220 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 289 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 17 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer; 55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 687 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 bale cotton, The Bombay Co.

Imogen s—265 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri; 150 bales cotton, E.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Imogen s—94 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Imogen s—292 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 250 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR MOJI.

Bombay Maru s—300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

Devanha s—350 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 300 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha, 700 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—500 bales cotton, R. D. Master and Co; 164 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co; 400 bales cotton B. Jairaj and Co; 500 bales cotton G, Dossa and Co; 1,200 bales cotton The M. B. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton Brcul and Co; 200 bales cotton H. N. Madraswalla and Co; 500 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co; 723 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 339 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 590 bales cotton H. Goculdas and Co.

Devanha s—926 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton H. Goculdas and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—500 bales twist Sassoon J. David and Co; 194 bales twist E. D. Sassoon and Co; 438 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws K. N Miani and Co; 1,000 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

Bombay Maru s—500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—420 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist M M Essabhoy.

Bombay Maru s—500 bales twist M M Essabhoy, 1,000 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 28.

The weather is still slightly unsettled in Kashmir and a snowfall is probable occurring in the middle and higher ranges. Elsewhere dry conditions prevail.

The forecast :—No important change.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 28TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat being sown. Rabi crop prospects generally good. Kharif harvest in progress.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Wheat being sown. Rapeseed requires rain.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton crop accounts less favourable and estimate twelve annas. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Wheat doing well.

Khamgaon.—Bright no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and blossoming in several high places; crop making good progress.

Viramgam.—Mornings chilly. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy. Seasonable. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Fine weather has set in. Cotton picking general and crop prospects improving and estimate eight annas. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop prospects improving.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 28th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in defect except at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Lower Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is everywhere normal; the minimum is in slight defect in north Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature continues generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen slightly but the maximum is still below normal in the eastern half of the division the minimum continues in defect nearly everywhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature continues generally in defect.

The Bombay Decean and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect in Hyderabad; the minimum continues in defect over the whole division.

General Remarks.—Fine dry weather prevails over nearly the whole reporting area.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 28th November was 29·983 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 6 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

EARLY next year, if sufficient inducement is forthcoming, Hongkong may be made one of three projected centres in the Far East, for the teaching and encouraging of aviation. The centres at present contemplated are Saigon, Honkong and one other place—probably Shanghai, through this has not yet been decided—in the north.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it prodnces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES

BIRTH.

SNOW—November 25, at Egmore Lodge, Madras, the wife of F W Snow, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STAUTON—BLUMENTHAL—November 5, Walter, Charles Stauton, P W D, eldest son of Walter J Stanton of Stroud, Glos, to Muriel Winifred, youngest daughter of H S Dunsford, Supdt. Police retired.

DEATHS.

LLOYD—November 11, at Darbungah, Trevor Lloyd General Manager of the Darbungah Raj.

BIRDWOOD—November 22, at Rawalpindi, from heart failure following an operation for peritonitis Gordon Brodrick Birdwood, Lt. 1-R. Sussex Regt., in the 22nd year of his age.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lantern Lecture by Mr. H. M. Andrew on "The Evolution of valves and safety appliances for Boilers," Victoria Technical Institute, Byculla, 7 p.m.

Nasik Conspiracy Trial, Bombay High Court, 11 a.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, at the Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8·30 to 9·30 and 10 to 11 p.m. By special request "Foolshead in the Lions' Cage."

Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m.; Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m., 9·30 to 11 p.m.

Fillis's Circus, Evening performance, 9·30 p.m.

Maxim : "People worry more over a man who makes money too fast than over one who spends it too fast."—ATCHISON GLOBE.

ENGLISH MAIL

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia," with the English Mails of the 18th November, which left Aden at 8 p. m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-29 p.m. on Saturday.

GOOD TEMPLARS.—A free concert and an address by Dr. H. Mann will be given under the auspices of "Anchor" Lodge No. 48, at the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Docks, Bombay, at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

ACCIDENTAL FALL.—Last night a Mahomedan woman, living in Khambakar Street, accidentally fell from the 5th storey of her house, and received fractures of left elbow and right thigh. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was detained for treatment.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD QUARTERLY.—A declaration under the New Press Act was made by Professor P. A. Wadia, M. A., of the Deccan College, as Editor and Publisher of the "Students' Brotherhood Quarterly," before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, the 26th instant. Mr. D. J. Dalvi, Pleader, appeared on behalf of Professor Wadia. The journal is devoted entirely to literary and moral subjects. The Magistrate ordered the security to be dispensed with.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening :—

March	Manilla Road ..... Adams
Coro Marcia ed Aria il Pirata	Bellini
Spanish Serenade ...	Les Falcons ..... Yradier
Selection	Miss Heck of Holland ..... Rubens
Valse	Rendezvous ..... Zulueta
Selection	The Balkan Princess ..... Rubens
Two-Step	Mr Jolly Boy ..... Penso

THE SKATING CARNIVAL.

WE again draw our readers' attention to the fancy dress carnival, which will be held at the Skating Rink near Frere Road on Tuesday, December 6th. It is announced that prizes will be given as follows :—(to ladies) for the most effective dress, for the best advertisement costume, for the least expensive but effective dress, for the most original costume, and for the best dressed girl under 14 years of age. (To gentlemen) for the most original costume, for the most grotesque costume, for the cheapest effective dress, and for the best dressed boy under 14 years of age. The prizes are on view at the Rink. All competitors must be on Skates, in fancy dress, and prepared to join in the judging procession. The prizes will be awarded by the votes of a Committee of twelve ladies and gentlemen in the audience. Prizes will not be awarded for a dress which has already taken a prize in Bombay.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE Excelsior Cinematograph has entered upon a new week's programme at the Novelty Theatre, and the management is to be congratulated on its selection of films by which the dramatically serious is relieved by the ludicrous actions of such established Bombay favourites as Max Linder and Foolshead. The historical film, which represents Venetian intrigue when Doges ruled the Mediterranean, is a cleverly-acted piece, and one is surprised as the mediæval effect so cleverly attained by modern science. Amongst the humorous films, the story of the reward of the wicked, who instead of finding a stolen chest full of treasure are attacked by a ferocious dog which when the chest is opened, springs out and attacks them is highly amusing with its "Arabian Nights" setting. The programme is brought to a close by

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...R I M
R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr Mill.....R I M
H M S Hyacinth....Capt J D Dick .....R N Flagship
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack.....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov 28.

Australien		Monton	
Banca	3704	Collyer	P & O S N & Co
Blackmoor	2409	Knolt	
Cocxteth Hall	2435	Ogg	K Nixon & Co
Clematis	2329	Robinson	
City of Athens	3571	Boyak	K Nixon & Co
Elysia	3994	Haig	Graham & Co
Feliciana	2785	Falck	T Morrison & Co
Harpenden	2302	Cromack	
Kilbride	2335	Macfarlane	
Islanda	3361	McClelland	M M & Co
Kyhfelo	3150	Suyshcr	
	2124	Kilner	M M & Co
	1723	Logan	M M & Co
	2041	Macgonnell	T Morrison & Co
Bahar	300	Nakhoda	
	2506	Bulkley	Graham & Co
	3610	Dagge	M McKenzie
Quirimba	4937	Smith	M M & Co
Rinaldo	2791	Pickering	J Finlay & Co
Salt	502	Willoughby	B & H S N & Co
Salsette	2391	Lewellin	P & O Co
Visigoth	2613	Pyle	
Kasara	505	Elton	M M & Co
		Stream	
Stomhis	4003	Scott	W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
B Rinaldo	2792	Pickering	Hull	5-12	James Finlay & Co Ld
C&R Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	Liverpool via Karachi	29-11	K Nixon & Co
D & E Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	5 12	M M & Co
F Aviemoor	2882	Williamson	Mostyn Deeps	3 12	W & A Graham & Co
G Moshtari	1110	Watson	Zanzibar	2 12	B & P S N Co
H Kanzler	1864	Schutt	Durban	6 12	A Strandes & Co
K Umsinga	1869	Robertson	Middlesborough	3 12	W & A Graham & Co
L Abydos	1939	Smails	Repairing		G Hoosein Kasam & Co
M Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Jeddah	10 12	B & P S N Co
N Virginia	2789	MacMorran	Baltimore	29 11	R A Willis
O Moorgate	2433	Wisnom	Dunkirk	10 12	Killick Nixon & Co
P Rotenfels	3590	Vanfreeden	Hamburg	3 12	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Arcadia	3514	Barcham	Shanghai	18-1-1911 P & O Co
2	Imogen	2446	Edward	Trieste	3-12 T Morrison & Co
3	Dalemoor	2572	Brahu Hall		30 11 W & A Graham & Co
4	Coquet	2365	Sutherland	Dunkirk	30 12 T Morrison & Co
5	Hartlepool	2871	Ward	Manchester	3 12 Ralli Bros
7	Africa	1911	Siberich	Trieste	1-12 Austro Lyod Co
8	Oolabaria	3437	Johnson	N F	N F M M & Co
10&11	Oceana	3507	Andrews	London	8-3 P & O Co
12&13	Persia	4898	Haughton	London	3 12 P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Manley	Basreh	1 12 M M Co
15	Bombay Maru	3398	Teranaka	Kobe	6 12 N Y Kaisha
16	Lady Lewis	2146	Provo	Genoa	6 12 J Mackintosh & Co

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebrahim	Gulf Port	1-12 Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	443	Ebrahim	N F	N F Bo S N Co Ld
	513	Fakeera	Karachi	29 11 Bo S N Co Ld
	552	Hoosein	B'nagar	30 11 Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

anba	4785	Powell	Shanghai	7 12 P & O Co

H W V D

ga	967	Cutbush	Karachi	28 11 M M & Co

Offside L

Cresswell	2002	Buff	Repairing	W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
	Kanzler	Schutt	Durban, Nov 10
	Kyhfelo	Strysher	New York, Oct 21
	City of Athens	Boyck	Liverpool, Nov 5
	R I M S Northbrook	Huddleston	Karachi, Nov

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Linga	Cutbush	Karachi, &c
	Caithness	Procter	Calcutta
	Kasara	Elton	Persian Gulf, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Khosrow, for Jeddah.
" Dumra, for Persian Gulf &c.
" Kanzler, for Dunbar &c.
" City of Athens, for Liverpool &c.
" Bombay Maru, for Kobe &c.
" Visigoth, for Liverpool &c.
" Arcadia, for China &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Markgraf, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 26th instant.

The P. & O. Steamer Delta, left here at 1 p.m. to-day.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's. Steamer Nera, left Aden for Bombay on 26th November and she is expected here on the 1st December at 4 p.m.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer R Rubattino from Genoa left Suez on the 26th instant for Aden and Bombay. And the same Company's steamer Ischia left Penang for Singapore and Hongkong on the 29th instant.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
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Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Shanghai Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th November, 1910.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Teheran ...	28	12	50 p.m.	1	57
Suez	28	1	15 p.m.	1	35

NOTICES.

Cable Aden Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kusala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Ahwaz line interrupted between Ramhormaz and Ahwaz (23-11-10).

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Snowflake, 150 deg	6 4 2 per case.
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Monkey, 125 deg	4 8 2 " "
Elephant, 125 deg	4 8 0 per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0 per 8 gallons.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**. All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 29th Nov. 1910.

INDIAN WHEAT FOR THE BRITISH MARKET.

THE Agricultural Research Institute of Pusa is publishing a memorandum on Indian wheat for the British market, from the pen of Sir James Wilson, late Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, which, it is to be hoped, will reach the grower for whose information and guidance it is designed. There are at present strong tendencies towards an increase in the world's supply of wheat, but the future of the commodity in India, as in other countries, depends largely on the future course of prices in the world's market and that depends on wide movements, the effect of which no man can foretell or even estimate with any degree of certainty. Owing to a rapid improvement in the means of transport and a cheapening of its cost, as well as to the spread of good government and the accumulation of capital, there are large areas, hitherto undeveloped, which are likely to be brought within the range of profitable cultivation within the next few years, and we may expect a large increase in the production of wheat in Canada, Argentina, Australia, Russia and Siberia, as well as in India. Science and education promise within the next few years to add considerably to the average outturn per acre and India must take care that she gets her share of the increase. Indian wheat is in demand and will improve in demand if growers and exporters take ordinary trouble with what they produce and send home. It is found that the tastes of the British consumer in the matter of wheat vary very greatly, but use can be found in the United Kingdom for almost all kinds of wheat. Those tastes are studied by the British miller, whose interest lies in, as far as possible, suiting the supply to the demand. It is chiefly he who purchases the Indian wheat and his requirements have, therefore, to be studied by all interested in the export of wheat from India, whether producers or merchants. The British miller wants his wheat clean, pure, of good quality, uniform, dry, free-milling, stable, strong and of a good colour in flour.

As regards cleanliness, Sir James Wilson acknowledges that there has been an extraordinary improvement within the last three years, due to an alteration in the terms of the form of wheat contract adopted in the United Kingdom. Most of the wheat in India is grown on small peasants' holdings and is threshed by being trodden out by bullocks on an earthern threshing-floor and winnowed by hand in the wind, so that naturally a certain amount of dust gets mixed in it and this has always to be reckoned in buying Indian wheat. Prior to 1907 the custom in England was for the buyer to bargain that he should receive wheat of fair average quality of the season's shipments at time and place of shipment. Nothing was said as to the amount of dirt a cargo might contain; so that it became the interest of every shipper to ship as much dirt with his wheat as he dared, so long as he could hope that the cargo might pass as of fair average quality of the season's shipments. The great bulk of good wheat does not contain more than one per cent. of dirt when the farmer delivers it to the first purchaser, but as it was to the dealers' interest to pass as much dirt with the wheat as possible, the consequence naturally was that on the way from the first market to the ship, large quantities of dirt and sand were deliberately added to it and when it arrived at a British port it was generally found to contain from four to eight per cent. of dirt and the British miller could not be blamed for offering a lower price for it than for cleaner grain from elsewhere. Three years ago the terms of contracts were amended and no more than two and a half per cent. of dirt, non-farinaceous seeds or other extraneous matter is accepted. Thus it is now to the interest of all parties to keep the wheat as clean as possible and it is no longer to any one's advantage to mix dirt with the wheat. The consequence is that Indian wheats have steadily advanced in favour amongst millers and they now command a much better price than they did some years ago. The Indian wheat trade is now relieved of the burden of the cost of carrying about five per cent. of Indian earth to England and, by the way, the soil of England has been deprived of the advantage it used to enjoy of having added to it forty thousand tons of Indian dust every year.

It is well-known that the ordinary Indian farmer is very careless in selecting his seed and often sows wheat mixed with other grains; moreover uniformity troubles them very little. But Sir James Wilson urges the necessity for greater care in this matter and would have experts impress upon the wheat growers of this country the desirability of using sound seed and of producing white wheat rather than red wheats which will command the last price in the market. At the same time he would have it remembered that average outturn is more important than price and that they have to think not only of the selling-price of the wheat but of its hardness, suitability to the soil and climate, period of growth, date of ripening, drought resistance, rust-resistance, resistance against damage by birds, insects, weevils, and so forth. In short, the main object should be to give the farmer the wheat which, on an average of seasons, will afford him the largest outturn and price is a secondary consideration. But they are told that between two wheats equal in average outturn, that wheat will generally pay best which best suits the requirements of the British miller. Nevertheless the problem is so complex that it is felt some years must elapse before the experts can confidently recommend to the small farmer the varieties which will stand best the vicissitudes of season in each locality and at the same time bring in the best price. Even then it will be years before they can persuade any large number of peasant farmers to adopt them. Meantime the co-operation of the British buyer is solicited. Sir James Wilson advocates the abolition of discounts and the insistence on pure unmixed wheat. If the changes he suggests, in contracts, be carried out, it is believed that the grower of good Indian wheat would get a better price for his better quality and the British miller would get a larger quantity of good Indian wheat in clean, pure, uniform condition. At present the United Kingdom secures only one-tenth of India's total output of wheat. If Indian wheat could be obtained in the British market in such condition, its reputation and price would rise and much larger quantities would find their way to England. If the miller demands better wheat, India will grow it.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

YESTERDAY'S Reuter's telegram regarding German and Russian diplomacy in Persia may be taken as an instance of the manner in which German and British interests frequently clash. It calls to mind the very important article, which recently appeared in the *Daily Chronicle* on the subject of Anglo-German relations, and the full text of which reaches us by this mail. The article was written by "our special correspondent," but it is generally understood in London journalistic circles that it comes from the pen of the editor, Mr. Robert Donald. Whoever the writer was, he has evidently studied the question at close quarters, and writes with a grasp of his subject, which makes this a noteworthy contribution to the mass of material which has recently been published in the Home Press. As a consequence of a visit to Berlin not long ago, where he had "unique opportunities of discussing the problem of Anglo-German relations with eminent men in politics, banking, and commerce," the writer says that he has returned to England with three very vivid impressions. These we may quote: "(1) Anglo-German official relations, though in diplomatic parlance correct, are not cordial. Everywhere the two Powers are working in veiled, sometimes unveiled, antagonism. (2) A passionate desire for the improvement of these relations prevails in official and unofficial circles in Germany. (3) There can be no arrest of armaments except as part of a general political understanding." Yet in spite of the amicable intentions of the people of both countries the desired *rapprochement* does not occur. The writer of the article was informed in Germany that this was due to the prejudices of two official classes—the German military caste, "who, of course, are always ready for war and in that sense are anti-British" and the British diplomatic service which is said to be "honeycombed with hostility towards Germany."

The writer points out that the only country with which our relations have not improved during recent years is Germany, and he passionately pleads for an earnest attempt towards an understanding. "Germans," he asserts, "are full of admiration for British statesmanship in its noblest aspects. For example, they see in our gift of freedom to South Africa a fine illustration of our disinterested policy." Then he describes the advantages of such an understanding thus: "An understanding between England and Germany could not do other than promote peace, as it would remove some of the chief sources of friction, which now menace peace. An understanding between England and Germany would mean much more for the peoples of both countries than one can now foresee. While lifting a heavy burden from them, it would also relieve the little countries of Europe now struggling to maintain armies out of proportion to their means and resources solely because of the fear of being involved in the quarrels of their bigger neighbours. It would enable other European countries also overburdened by the crushing weight of armaments to spend more money on education, and not let more than half their population grow up illiterates." To bring about a general understanding on the Continent—for general, of course, it must ultimately be, if it is to be of any service—is a delicate task which is difficult of accomplishment, and we are inclined to think that the writer of this striking article in the warmth of his enthusiasm is apt to underestimate the difficulties, which must be faced. Every reasonable man must, however, agree with the *Daily Chronicle* to this extent, that so long as a possibility of such an understanding exists, it is the duty of statesmen on both sides of the German Ocean to strain every nerve to bring it about. Their efforts may fail, but there is nothing to lose by the attempt and everything to gain, while to the statesman who can perform this service to his country will fall the laurels of one of the greatest triumphs of peace in British history.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN BOMBAY.

MR. HENRY COUSENS, Superintendent of the Archæological Survey of Western India, mentions, as the most interesting and important work of his Circle in the past season, the excavation of the Buddhist stupa at Mirpur-Khas near Hyderabad, Sind. Here, he succeeded in unearthing many fine fragments, displaying an endless variety of designs in Greek fret, delicate scroll-work, grotesque faces and figures, lotus-leaf mouldings, figure medallions, chequer work and basket patterns. His men came across a fine head of a Buddha which he found to belong to an image which was buried just below the level of a rough platform, and subsequent investigation led him to believe that the walls where it had stood had been buried, images too, to hide them from the eyes of the early Mahomedan invaders, whose iconoclastic tendencies in those early days of Islam were very pronounced. Reference is made to a letter which appeared in the columns of this journal, from the Jaina Swetamber Conference, Bombay, to the Commissioner in Sind, claiming that the idols discovered at the stupa were Jaina images, whereupon, writes Mr. Cousens: "I may say at once that I have ever found the Jainas to be usefully ignorant of the iconography of their own religion. To say that the images on the stupa at Mirpur-Khas are Jaina, is simply absurd, and the veriest tyro in the study of Buddhism and Jainism does not need a second glance at them to know what they are." Mr. Cousens had a visit from a party of four Jaina gentlemen from Karachi, who said they had heard that a Jaina mandapa had been unearthed there and that they had come to see it. They may have been sent in connection with the enquiries the Conference was making, but they did not say so, and Mr. Cousens convinced them of their mistake. They called one of the Buddhas on the walls Parasnatha, notwithstanding the fact that Parasnatha always has a snakehood canopying his head, which this had not. Jain images are always nude to the waist and in the case of Digambar Jainas, nude altogether. These images have all voluminous robes covering the entire person which are painted a dark red, the features being a wheat colour. The letter we published said as distinguishing one from the other, "Buddha, who in contradistinction to having both hands in the lap of the idol, is always represented as having only his hand in the lap and his right hand a little raised above and taken as high as his bosom?" It happens, however, that in the votive tablets found Buddha is in the earth-touching attitude, with one hand in the lap and one pointing down over his knee, and also in the teaching attitude with both hands raised in front of the bosom. In the last he has his legs hanging down from the seat, European fashion, and not crossed-legged upon the seat as is the invariable attitude of the seated Tirthankara. Above all, beneath the images on the votive tablets, is the Buddhist formula. So the claim of the Jaina Conference is disposed of for ever. Mr. Cousens' conclusion is that in the early centuries of the Christian era the prevailing religion in Sind was undoubtedly Buddhism.

SALVATION ARMY ENTERPRISE.

THE Salvation Army King Edward Industrial Home, which His Excellency the Governor will open to-morrow evening, has been instituted especially to deal with a problem which is met in all sea-ports, and not least in Bombay. Commissioner Booth-Tucker, in a letter to the public requesting their co-operation, points out that the chief aim of the new Home is to deal with that class of men who, through misfortune or through an objection to earning an honest livelihood, frequent the Fort and pester wayfarers with their requests for alms. These men will be housed and fed, and everything possible will be done to obtain employment for those who appear to be deserving of trust. Those who show that they have no desire to work will not have an opportunity to go in search thereof, or as the Commissioner points out, make this an excuse for starting on "a cadging expedition." Intractable inmates of the Home, however, will be given every opportunity to reform, but, in the case of those who refuse to try to become respectable members of the community, the Salvation Army authorities have decided to exercise great patience, and by keeping these men in the Home, hope, by the moral influence of their surroundings, to effect a change in their outlook on life. We congratulate the Salvation Army on their enterprise in promoting such a much-needed institution, and the patience with which they are prepared to conduct its work. Commissioner Booth-Tucker's letter makes a convincing appeal, and we hope it will receive the response which it deserves.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the outward mails of the 18th instant, left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

OWING to Court mourning the usual State Ball will not take place at Government House, Calcutta, this season.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th November 1910, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1909 of 2,94,883 maunds, and of Rs. 19,803 in the earnings.

SIR EDWARD BARROW, K. C. B., General Officer, Commanding the Southern Army, arrived at Rangoon yesterday from Madras. He will inspect the Bhopal Infantry, and the Border Regiment to-morrow and on Wednesday, and the Choki Fort on Wednesday afternoon.

ON return from leave in a few days the Hon'ble H. L. Eales will be placed in special duty, and and will act later as Financial Commissioner, when the Hon'ble F. C. Gates will go to Calcutta for Imperial Legislative Council Session.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE MURRAY WATERS.

Harvest Prospects.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, Nov. 14.

AT last the Government intend to take some action to develop the inheritance of the State in the waters of the Murray. When the Parliamentary party, under the leadership of the Hon. T. Price, made their pilgrimage down the stream from Echuca to the sea two or three years ago they were struck by the fact that, with the exception of the work at Mildura, neither of the eastern States had done nearly so much towards the settlement of the river lands as had been accomplished in South Australia. In almost every instance, however, the success had been attained by private enterprise. It is true that at Renmark, at the village settlements, now in private hands, and on the various reclaimed areas in the vicinity of Murray Bridge, the Government have given large assistance to either the original holders or to those now in possession, but the individual must still be given more credit than the community for what has been accomplished along the shores of the stream from the border to Goolwa. In the matter of wharves this State has been much more liberal than its neighbours higher up the stream. It was, indeed, a matter of remark that the banks for hundreds of miles at a stretch appeared to be in a state of nature. "Such as creation's dawn beheld" they are to-day, and even at a place like Euston—which is 60 years old—not so much as one pile had been driven. Goolwa, Milang, Murray Bridge, Manuum, Morgan, and Renmark have each been provided with more wharfage accommodation than has been constructed at any spot on the long stretch of river in New South Wales, while only Echuca, Swan Hill, and Mildura on the Victorian side have been similarly equipped. Snagging operations, too, have been carried out much more conscientiously in South Australia than anywhere up stream, although, naturally, most of the "obstructions to navigation" dealt with in this way are swept down from the upper reaches of the Murray. Still, when all is said and done, the part which the Government have taken in the exploitation of the resources of the river has been an exceedingly small one as compared with the vast undertakings which are warranted by the possibilities of the case. Mr. Price told his hearers at various settlements along the great waterway—which is even now navigable for over 1,200 miles from the ocean for the greater part of the year—that he looked forward to the day when there would be millions of prosperous people settled in the expensive stretch of the valley of the Murray, Mildura, Renmark, and other places have shown what can be done by the judicious combination of irragation and brains, and Mr. Price's ambition was to multiply these show places until there should be a succession of flourishing settlements from Renmark to the sea. Victoria has tried hard to empty the channel of its water, and New South Wales is more tardily following the lead. South Australia has hitherto stood idly by and let the liquid wealth flow out to sea. If now that the Northern Territory has been passed over to the Commonwealth (for the transfer negotiations are practically completed) the money saved to this State is devoted to the locking of the Murray, and thus ensuring a regular supply of water for irrigation and navigation at all seasons of the year, the results will be of a surprisingly valuable character. On the Territory itself and on the Great Northern railway the deficit is over £180,000 annually, and that in five years would total not far from a million pounds. The exploitation of the Murray waters for the benefit of settlers along their banks would be as much a benefit to all Australia as the development of the resources of the Territory itself, and no better use could be made of the money saved by the transfer of the latter country to the Commonwealth.

THE CROPS.

The season is not yet sufficiently advanced to enable even the most experienced person to predict with any degree of certainty what will be the outcome of the approaching harvest. There are reports from some places of red rust, from others of "take all," and from still different localities of a superabundance of weeds and wild oats. On the whole, however, the expectations of the agricultural experts point to a heavy yield. A few weeks ago it was asserted that the bounteousness of last year would be exceeded, but those optimistic vaticinations are now being modified. No one is crying out concerning a lack of moisture. In many cases there has been too much wet, and on Kangaroo Island heavy losses have been sustained as the result of floods. Taken altogether, however, the farming community may be described as a very hopeful and happy class at present. They are the wealthiest section of the community, and their incomes during the last quinquennium have been comfortably large. One evidence of the universal prosperity and the general anticipation of further success is the eagerness with which land is being hunted, and the consequently rapid appreciation of the value of all country likely to produce wheat in profitable quantity. The Government are just asking for an increased grant for the repurchase of big estates because of the steady enhancement of land values, but that advance works both ways. While it makes the attainment by the Crown of wide areas for closer settlement an extremely costly process, it also offers a special inducement to owners to subdivide their estates voluntarily. The looming Federal land tax, too, has an influence in the same direction. While prices are so high it will pay the Government best to open up new Crown lands by means of railways, such as those built to Pinnaroo and to Yalanna, and those projected to Brown's Well, Darke's Peak, and Minnipa Hill. For an equal amount to that which would be necessary to purchase one or two big holdings within the present borders of settlement, the Government are able to render accessible millions of acres of excellent farming land in the new districts. The splendid results which have followed the construction of the Pinnaroo and the Port Lincoln railways will it is hoped, be repeated in the case of the vast areas to be tapped by the other lines mentioned. The repurchased lands, when purchased at to-day's prices, can only be taken up by men with a goodly supply of capital, because of the price which has to be charged for each acre in order to make the transaction profitable to the Crown. The waste lands of the State which are to be tapped by the new railway lines can, however, be allotted at prices and under conditions which will render it possible for men of very small means, provided they are experienced and industrious, to create comfortable homes for themselves. If the present cycle of good seasons continues the fortunate selectors of the new country will be enabled to establish themselves on their farms to such an extent that they will be able to contemplate the future with confidence. Bad seasons at the outset of their enterprise might however, prove calamitous, although it is asserted by many who are in a position to offer a valuable opinion that with the new methods of cultivation and the judicious use of fertilisers, dry years will have but less terrors in the future than they have had in the past.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

Chinese opium smugglers are ever plotting to circumvent the police and customs officials, and despite the alertness of the law officers they frequently lend their illicit goods undetected. The Minister or Customs has received an interesting report from Sydney concerning the devious doings of the habitues of Dawe's Point wharf, where the Eastern boats are moored. Twenty yards from the wharf is a stone wall, and some time ago it was noticed by the Customs officers that whenever a China boat was in port a certain Chinese was to be seen patiently fishing from the stone wall. A watch was set. Whenever the neighbourhood was deserted fish appeared to bite, and each time the line was hauled in a suspicious-looking tin was discovered where the fish should have been. It was found that the line was connected with the porthole of a steamer near by, and the Chinese fisherman was making a fine haul of opium. He was arrested and punished for the offence. More recently another Chinese was run to earth at the same spot with 20 or 30 tins of opium in his possession. His clothes were soaking with water, and the police were mystified. The Chinese declined to explain the reason, but promptly paid the £50 fine inflicted by the court. The same Chinese had another adventure in the same locality last week. In the darkness of night he substituted a bathing suit for his ordinary clothes, which he planted in the stone wall. Dropping quietly into the water he swam under the wharf a distance of 50 or 60 yards. Apparently he had some means of communicating with the Chinese quarters on a vessel lying at the wharf, as small cans was lowered into the water beside him. Attaching the rope to his neck he swam back to the starting point with the case floating behind him. What was his chagrin to find a policeman awaiting him and his haul, which consisted of 130 tins of opium. Shivering with cold he was bustled away to the lock-up, and the magistrate next day imposed a fine of £100. The £50 fine a few weeks before had so depleted his available funds that he decided to accept the alternative of imprisonment. The Dawe's Point stone wall is now said to be worked out by Chinese smugglers.

TWO LADY DOCTORS.

The papers relating to the election of women medical officers for the Federal Public Service were tabled in the House of Representatives on Tuesday. It was stated that the question of the appointment of feminine medical officers first came up for consideration some months ago, when the Public Service Commissioner suggested to the Postmaster-General's Department that steps should be taken to institute enquiries into the excessive leave obtained by women telephonists. The department concurred in the proposal, and action was thereupon taken by the Commissioner, by means of confidential enquiries to ascertain whether it was possible to obtain the services of a suitable practitioner in Sydney and Melbourne, who would be able to devote the time necessary, and be available whenever required to attend to the work. After making many enquiries, it was decided to offer the position in Melbourne to Dr. Muriel Davies, who at the time was acting temporarily as Government Pathologist in Western Australia. Dr. Davies accepted the appointment as from November 1. Dr. Ira E. Coghlan was selected for the position in Sydney, as she had been engaged for the last 12 years on a similar class of work, viz., examining female candidates for life insurance. These were not appointments to the Federal Public Service, with fixed salaries and attendant privileges conferred by the Act, but merely the selection of medical practitioners, who would devote a portion of their time to the work of the Commonwealth, and would be remunerated by a small retaining fee, and fees for the examination of candidates for admission to the public service. The appointments, moreover, might be terminated at any time, the same procedure had been followed in the case of a number of male medical officers, who were appointed 18 months ago to carry out Commonwealth examinations at capital cities.

THE BOUNTY SYSTEM.

The Minister for Customs has been supplied with a return showing the operation of the Federal Bounties Act during the quarter which ended on September 30. The bounty system seems to be operating successfully in promoting the important industry of producing combed wool tops. At present there is only one producer of tops, but during the quarter under notice he produced 386,709 lb., and was paid bounty totalling £1,254. Details of the other bounty claims were as follows:—Dried fruits seven fresh claims received; total, 837,960lb. produced; bounty paid, £55. Cigar leaf tobacco, one fresh claimant making a total of 34; acres under cultivation, 265; leaf produced, 4,379 lb.; bounty paid, £36; as compared with £7 for the corresponding period of the previous year. Cotton, three fresh claimants making a total of 93; 765 acres under cultivation; 21,947 lb. produced; £21 was the amount of the bounty paid. Cotton seed, 23,898 lb. produced; £5 paid in bounty. Sisal hemp, 101,816 lb. produced from 1,387 acres; bounty paid £112. Rubber one claimant working 10 acres; nothing yet produced. Coffee (raw) 4,798lb. produced from 161 1-2 acres; 14 claimants for bounty totalling £30. Tinned fish, one fresh claimant, making a total of three; fish produced, 2,414 lb.; no bounty yet paid. The total amount paid in bounty was £1,512.

THE BULLFINCH BOOM.

From an early hour on Saturday morning the conversation among the throng in Antree-street, Southern Cross, was not of the sale of leases or the trend of the market, as is daily the wont of the populace, but of the all-important sale of Bullfinch town lots which was to take place in the afternoon. The crowd, augmented by the contingent of land agents and others brought by special train from Perth, surged into the hotels or besieged the Warden's Court where a coloured print of the blocks to be sold was conspicuously posted. As interested and hustling as any were several ladies whose notes sometimes rang out from the hum of voices in a shrill discussion of the merits of the lots they had thought of acquiring. One volubly informed all and sundry that her motive in going to the infant town of Bullfinch was to establish a laundry. "A White Australia laundry," she continued with emphasis.

And what a foregathering of old hands—familiar figures when the fields were young—the sale had occasioned. Remembrance of the golden days of the early nineties was fired by some forgotten face that flashed fitfully from the moving multitude. Mates who had not met for a decade gripped hands and cemented anew the friendship begun on a tramp behind some camel team to the Darlot rush to Dunn's to Kurnalpi, to the Eldorados of '93 and '94. Scattered by the hand of time and vicissitude, buried away beyond the ken of the moving world whose everyday doings are recorded in print, the long-lost reappeared attracted by the fascination of the Bullfinch rush. Rubbing shoulders with them, one observed, representatives of the leading commercial houses of the State and professional and business men of note.

When Mr. Albert Clerk, the Government auctioneer, mounted the rostrum under the shade of the limited verandah of the Warden's Court he looked down on a sea of faces fringed by numerous vehicles closely packed with interested spectators. The commercial instinct of one driver asserted itself by an intimation to persons endeavouring to clamber gratis over the wheels that he was charging "half a dollar a time." After the conditions of the sale had been explained, with particular stress on the fact that a deposit of 10 per cent. must be paid down immediately and the balance in four equal quarterly instalments. No. 3 block was submitted. Starting at £50 bidding rose rapidly by bounds of £100, and eventually the allotment was knocked down to Mr. W. Alexander, of Kalgoorlie, draper, for £630, amid loud applause. In quick succession the whole of the other blocks were disposed of, Mr. Doolette being cheered frequently for his spirited bidding in regard to the blocks bought by him.

The total realised by the sale was £25,140—a magnificent result, but not as much as resulted from the sale of the Broad Arrow town blocks, which aggregated £28,000.

SOME IMPORTANT TRANSACTIONS.

The most important mining transaction to record is the sale of the Bullfinch Main Lode by Messrs. Wilkie, McKenna, Greville, and Nathan to London buyers for £20,000 and £15,000 worth of shares in a company to be formed. The first payment of £10,000 will be made through the Bank of Australasia on Tuesday next, and the balance a fortnight later. A cash offer of £25,000 by Mr. Sutherland, on behalf of English investors was refused. A few days ago the property was bought from the prospectors, Messrs. Lang, Blennerhasset, and Reid, for £8,000, so Wilkie and party make a very substantial profit from the deal.

A local syndicate consisting of Messrs. Brophy Mann Wilson, and four others is to be formed to work two 24-acre leases situated close to the Derwent Jack South. Payable gold has been located on the surface. It is the syndicate's intention to thoroughly develop the holding, with a view of putting it on the market if results warrant that course.

A

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The Election Campaign.

HOW MUCH WILL IRELAND GET?.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The King arrived in London to-day and held Privy Council to transact business preparatory to dissolution.

This afternoon His Majesty prorogued Parliament. Mr. Churchill was the only Cabinet Minister in attendance.

Speech from the Throne.

His Majesty, in his speech from the Throne, emphasised that he was addressing Parliament for the first time under the shadow of the great calamity of his beloved father's death. Sympathy from every part of his dominions had fortified him in his sorrow. He had devoted himself to the duties to which he had been called with the earnest desire to follow in his dear father's footsteps.

His Majesty continued: "Our relations with foreign Powers continued friendly. There is cause for special satisfaction in the fact that he intricate and difficult problems connected with the North Atlantic fisheries have been solved by arbitration. It is my earnest hope that under the Legislature inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught, South Africa will advance in prosperity."

The speech mentions the creation of an Executive Council in Bengal.

His Majesty notes with satisfaction increased grants for navy and additional expenditure on Old Age Pensions consequent on the removal of the pauper disqualification.

He regrets that the Conference attempting the solution of constantly recurring difficulties between the Houses of Parliament failed to come to an agreement.

Finally, His Majesty expresses gratification at the passing of the Regency and Declaration Bills.

LATER.

The passage in His Majesty's speech with reference to India reads: "In my Indian Empire further effect has been given to the scheme of administrative reform authorised by the Indian Councils Act of 1909 by the creation of an Executive Council in the province of Bengal."

Mr. Redmond's Manifesto.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Mr. Redmond, speaking at Wexford, said that the election was above all an Irish Home Rule election. Everything was going well, and whatever happened, Ireland stood to win. He cited the pledges of the Liberal leaders to give, not devolution, not Home Rule all round, but full self-government to Ireland. He, however, did not ask Ireland to trust Mr. Asquith; he asked them to trust him.

He denounced the House of Lords, and repeated his definition of Home Rule, i. e., an Irish Parliament, with an Executive responsible to it, charged with the management of purely Irish affairs.

He maintained that the fears of the Protestants were unreasonable. No system of Home Rule would be acceptable, unless it safe-guarded the rights of the Protestants.

Mr. Lloyd George Working Hard.

Mr. Lloyd George is carrying out a most strenuous campaign. After delivering speeches at Edinburgh, he motored 34 miles on Saturday evening, through the snow, and addressed five open-air meetings in the villages in Midlothian, Peebles and Selkirk.

Mr. Balfour, in his address to his constituents, says that the Government's policy has been imposed by the Nationalists and Socialists, who are aware that their projects are not in harmony with the considered will of the people. They are anxious to abolish the only constitutional safeguard enabling, at critical moments, the people's will to prevail behind a Single Chamber conspiracy, Socialism and Home Rule.

Many Uncontested Seats.

A feature of the elections will be the number of uncontested returns. Apart from Ireland, there are at present 64 seats without Liberal candidates, and 38 without Unionist, compared with nine of the former and one of the latter in January last. There will probably be only twenty triangular contests, compared with forty-nine last time.

The *Morning Post* strongly protests against the contention of the *Observer* that the Unionists should undertake to submit Tariff Reform to a referendum before introducing it. The paper denounces it as an unworthy device for catching votes, and incompatible with representative government, seeing that Tariff Reform is in the fore-front of the Unionist programme.

Riot at Cork.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

As the result of a conflict between Redmondites and O'Brienites at Cork, which necessitated the police making charges with batons, eighty persons have had to be treated in hospital.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 27.

The P. and O. s. s. "Arabia," left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. this evening, with the home mails of the 18th instant.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN PERSIA.

Russia and German Diplomacy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 27.

A Press Agency telegram, published in Berlin and Moscow, states that at the meeting of business men at Moscow to consider railway development in Persia, M. von Klemm, the Russian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, described the difficulty which Russia encounters in dealing with German diplomacy in Persia.

He declared that the demarcation of the Russian and German spheres of influence was indispensable.

The Agency adds that it learns negotiations for such demarcation are now in progress, and will shortly reach a mutually satisfactory conclusion, even though the negociations to link up Baghdad and the proposed line across Persia, for which Russia has little inclination, have no result.

THE TURCO-PERSIAN SKIRMISH.

Attack Instigated by Kurds.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that it is officially stated there that the fighting on the road from Urumiah to Salmas, between Turks and Persians, was due to hordes of Kurds, assisted by some Persian regulars, attacking the Turks occupying a contested zone.

The statement adds that it is untrue the Turks advanced into Persian territory.

An agreement has now been reached with the Governor of Urumiah.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Rebels Finally Routed.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

A pitched battle has resulted in the defeat of the rebels in Chihuahua. This is regarded as the termination of the revolution.

OBITUARY.

Sad End of a Romantic Engagement.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Alexander Rogers of the India List, Colonel Llewellyn Wavell, a Mutiny veteran, and Mr. Alexander Falconer, formerly of Messrs. Yule and Company.

Mr. Falconer died in a taxicab when going to meet his fiancee, Miss Marjorie Tempest, after the latter's concert in Queen's Hall. He fainted during the concert and drove to the house of a doctor who found an internal tumour and implored him to go to a nursing home. Mr. Falconer said he must keep his promise. He re-entered the taxicab and died midway to the hall. He intended marrying Miss Tempest within a month.

Late Brigadier-General Hogge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

The death, this morning at Ferozapore, is reported of Brigadier-General Hogge, Commanding the Ferozpore Brigade. Particulars have not yet been received.

[The late Brigadier-General Arthur Fountaine Hogge, C. B., was born in 1859 and joined the West Yorkshire Regiment in 1878. In 1880 he was appointed to the Indian Army joining the 22nd Sikh Pioneers. A Captain in 1899, a Major in 1898 and a Lieut-Colonel in 1904, on April 4th 1909 he was appointed Brigadier-General at Ferozepur. He served in the Mahsud-Waziri Expedition in 1881, had the Hazara (1888) and Chitral (1895) medals with clasps, was present at the Tirah Campaign of 1897-98, has the China medal for 1900, and was mentioned in despatches while on the Waziristan frontier in 1901-2. For his services in Tibet in 1903-4 he was again mentioned in despatches and received the title of C. B. His rank of Brigadier-General would have reached completion of tenure in April 1913.]

MISAPPROPRIATING BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 28.

The District Magistrate passed orders to-day in the case against E. J. Esteves, late Sub-Postmaster, Cantonment Post Office, who was charged with criminal misappropriation of certain British postal orders valued at Rs. 155 alleged to have been sold to the men of the Devons Regiment, while stationed here. Esteves was found guilty and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment. He is appealing to the Chief Court against the conviction and sentence.

HYDERABAD MUNICIPALITY.

Proposed Central Market.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 28.

The Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality has sanctioned plans and estimates for the New Central Market, costing seventy-five thousand rupees. The design for the market was originally furnished by Von Otto, German Architect, who received a prize of rupees five hundred, but has been subsequently revised by the Chief Officer of the Municipality and Executive Engineer, Central Hyderabad Canals, to suit local requirements and conditions. The market will provide, besides a large number of mutton, poultry, fresh fruits, and vegetable stalls, several shops for general stores and provisions and for the sale of various European goods.

AT Railway Institute on Saturday night E. Miller, expert cueist of United Services Club, defeated E. Monk, champion of South Africa, in the game of one thousand points. Monk conceded opponent 400 points start and nearly caught him being beaten at the close of the game by 46 points.

LORD AND LADY HARDINGE.

Punjab Chiefs' Deputation.

VISIT TO THE CALCUTTA ZOO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

Lord Hardinge received a representation of the members of the Punjab Chiefs' Association at the Throne Room this morning. Two members of the State Councils of the following States, Patiala, Bhawalpur, Jhind, Nabha and the Kapurthala, represented the Association.

The representatives, after being introduced by Major Patterson, Foreign Secretary, presented the customary "nazar" of one gold mohur each to His Excellency, who touched and returned it. The deputations after presenting "karitras" from their respective Chiefs warmly congratulated Lord Hardinge on the assumption of his office as Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The Viceroy briefly replied to each deputation. Thus ended the function.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge visited the Zoological Gardens last evening and remained there for an hour. Their Excellencies were met by Mr. Basu, the Superintendent, and Mr. Ganguly, Assistant Superintendent of the Gardens. After listening to "Scott Catty's Plantation songs" played by the band of 27th Punjabis, their Excellencies were shown around the Gardens by Mr. Basu. Lord and Lady Hardinge evinced a keen interest in the animals and the garden in general. Paradise birds, blue breasted crown pigeon, lioness and her cubs, tigers, hippopotamus and a beautiful collection of chrysanthemums came in for a special share of their Excellencies' appreciation.

Prior to his departure, Lord Hardinge expressed himself in pleasing terms with all he and her ladyship had seen. On approaching the gate their Excellencies were presented by Mr. Basu with beautiful bouquets of choicest flowers of the season.

ST. VINCENT'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA.

Annual Prize Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 28.

Annual prize giving ceremony of the St. Vincent's High School took place this evening in the presence of numerous gathering in the Connaught Institute. Major General Alderson, who was accompanied by Mrs. Alderson, presided and gave a most encouraging speech at the close. St. Vincent's High School, according to the annual report, possesses an attend ance of 286 scholars. It last year sent up nine candidates for the Matriculation, seven of whom passed. It has secured successes in other directions, notably in drawing and cricket.

Major General Alderson asked Mrs. Alderson to give away the prizes and after an interesting entertainment given by boys the General addressed those present. Regarding the career of St. Vincent's High School during 1910, Major General Alderson said that it had been a career of success. There had been success in work, success in learning, and success in games. Such success was needed to make men of boys and he found it further in drill and training to arms practised in the school. More than all there was success of example of the good Fathers and teachers whose untiring discharge of their duties was a power for good on their pupils. He congratulated Father Bruder and those associated with him in the work.

THE STRANDED S. S. "OTHELLO"

Re-floated and Brought to Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 28.

The Wilson Liner "Othello" was refloated at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and brought up to Karachi by the tug "Dalhousie" at 7 p. m. She was brought alongside No. 6 berth this morning.

DEATH OF AN ASTROLOGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Nov. 28.

Mahamhopadhya Pandit Shudhakar Dwivedi, a famous astrologer of India, died this morning at 12. The Queen's College, was closed as a mark of respect to the deceased.

AEROPLANE EXHIBITION IN BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 28.

Captain W. Windham, who is now in Bombay, has consented to exhibit an aeroplane in Bangalore, which is to form the main attraction at a Christmas fete on the maidan being organised by the Trades Association and Municipality. The patronage of the Maharaja of Mysore, of the British Resident and the Major General Commanding the Brigade has been obtained.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

The following Unattached List of Officers have been posted to the Indian Regiments:—Y. B. Christie to the 32nd Pioneers; P.H. Williams to the 38th Horse; L. E. Barton to the 30th Punjabis; A. H. Wildman to 130th Baluchis; G. O. Der. Channer to 7th Gurkha Rifles; G. R. S. Pitman to 27th Punjabis; L. B. Pundall to 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles; J. McK. Anderson to 109th Infantry; P. R. Quayle to 127th Infantry; H. H. R. Deane to 64th Pioneers; G. W. B. Scratton to 19th Lancers; A. G. Ogilvy to 38th Dogras; L. V. Ozanne to 99th Infantry; G. St. J. Richardson to 7th Rajputs; C. G. Y. Skipwith to 17th Cavalry; W. H.L. O'Neill to 51st Sikhs; E.H.B. Ozanne to 32lst Pioneers; M H C Conybeare to 114th Mahrattas; H C Parram to 84th Punjabis; and H G Burridge to 15th Sikhs.

Lt Col Lecky, 5th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the Royal Horse Artillery at Meerut.

Major E M Lachlan, 13th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Campballpore, is on promotion to Lt Colonel posted to the 7th Brigade at Lahore.

Lt Col A D Young, 45th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery at Jubbulpore, is posted to the Royal Horse Artillery at Ambala.

Lieut Colonel J Mc C Maxwell, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 45th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery at Jubbulpore,

Major E. M. J. Wood, General Staff Officer, Army headquarters will succeed Major A. W. Peck as General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, at Northern Army headquarters in February next.

Colonel F. C. Beatson, British Service, embarks for India on 25th November on appointment as Brigadier General Staff, Southern Army Headquarters.

Capt. B.H. Lynch, 8th Gurkhas, is appointed to the Eastern Bengal and Assam Military Police.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUIT.

Muktear Mukerjee's Cross-Examination.

A SCENE IN COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

At to-day's hearing of the Midnapore Damage Suit, before Mr. Justice Fletcher, Muktear Satya Churn Mukerjee, in cross-examination said that during the Provincial Conference, held at Midnapore in 1907, Arabindo Ghose, Shamsunder Chuckerbutty and Lalit Mohun Ghose went there and put up in his house.

The witness knew Khudiram Bose, Jogiibon Ghose and Satyendra Nath Bose.

The witness denied having raised subscriptions to celebrate Bepin Chandra Pal's release from jail, nor was he on the committee appointed to convert the Hindu School into the National School.

LATER.

There was a contention in Court this evening during the hearing of the Midnapore case, the contending counsel being Messrs. Dutt and Garth. While Mukhtear Satya Churn was being cross-examined, Mr. Garth asked, You know the law of perjury, just answer the question.

Mr. Dutt: I must certainly object to that.

Mr. Garth: What is the objection.

Mr. Dutt: Holding out a threat to the witness.

Mr. Garth: I make serious objection to this. I have not threatened the witness.

Mr. Dutt: The Court has heard it.

Mr. Garth: We are not in Midnapur now, Mr. Dutt. We are not going to be dominated by you.

Mr. Dutt: This is a personal observation by Mr. Garth and I do not think it is at all warranted. It is not the sort of treatment which one expects from one who is opposing the case.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: I must confess the expression, 'Do yo know perjury?" is very near the line.

Mr. Garth: I submit when we have got a witness of this class who will not answer a single question, I am entitled to ask him whether he knows the law of perjury.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: I think it is better to leave aside the law of prejury.

Mr Garth: I submit, I did not threaten the witness.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: I think the expression used by both the sides are very strong.

Mr. Garth: We suffer a great deal from Mr. Dutt.

Mr. Dutt: I take objection to this.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: I will not have these scenes in Court.

Mr Dutt: I am not making any remarks.

Mr. Garth: Your Lordship knows what the provocation is. Mr. Dutt has made extremely serious allegations. Now Mr. Dutt is includme in these charges and I resent them very much. Mr. Dutt is making allegtions against these genetlemen who are as respectable as he is, if not more.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: Members of the Bar should not use such strong terms. We should proceed with the cross-examination.

Mr. Garth: If your Lordship says that I understand you to make a ruling that we must stoop down under any charge made by Mr. Mr. Dutt.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: I think you misunderstood it.

Mr. Garth: I do no not think I misunderstood it. I think nobody in the Court misunderstood what Mr. Dutt's chage was. I resent it.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: I think you have taken an exaggerated view.

Witness was still in the witness-box when the Court rose.

THE MAHARAJA OF BENARES.

Congratulatory Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

A distinguished gathering of Indian gentlemen assembled this ovening at the British Indian Association to present on behalf of the Hindu Community an address to the Maharaja of Benares on his elevation to the dignity of a Ruling Chief. The Maharaja of Burdwan read an address which was printed on satin fringed with gold.

The address stated:—"Your Highness occupies a unique position in Hindu society as being the honoured head of a city which in hoary antiquity and venerated sanctity is unquestionably the first and foremost in India. Any honour done to your Highness cannot fail to be gratefully appreciated by the Hindu community, not only of Bengal and the sister provinces, but we may say through the length and breadth of India."

The Maharaja of Benares in a suitable reply thanked them for the honour done, and particularly the Maharaj of Jammu and Kashmir, who was present.

THE NEXT BUDGET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

Six monthly estimates have now been received in the Government of India and the preparation of next year's budget will begin early next month.

A DARING BURGLARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

A daring burglary was committed in the house of Mr. Begg of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co., either late on Saturday night or early on Saturday morning when jewellery worth Rs. 500 was stolen. Prior to retirement the doors were secured, but the shutters were left unsecured. Some documents were found scattered about the compound. No arrest has been made.

BARI DOAB HEADWORKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 28.

The final design for the headworks of the Lower Bari Doab in the Punjab has how been completed and excavations for foundations are now in active progress. The works have to provide for carrying water from the Chenab by way of the Upper Chenab Canal across the Ravi with a flood discharge of two hundred thousand cubic feet per second for the irrigation of the Lower Bari Doab tract of the country. It is anticipated that the completed head-works will be finished by the spring of 1912.

FRONTIER COAL MINES.

Consignment Sent to Kabul.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

News from the Frontier states that Sadar Mujid Khan and Sherahmad Khan, Hakims in the Hazarajat country, have sent a large quantity of coal to the Kabul factory from the Jaghori and Urzgan mines which were discovered by Turkish engineers.

"ARYA SAMAJ" ANNIVERSARY.

Address to Lady Dane.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 28.

One of the notable functions in connection with the Arya Samaj Anniversary is the address presented by the Arya Samaj to Lady Dane, who presided at the prize-giving ceremony of the Arya Girls' School.

Lady Dane replied to the address as follows:—"Mrs. Datta, ladies and gentlemen,—I am glad to have this opportunity of seeing so large a girls' school and to find that the Arya Samaj, which includes so many of the best educated and most cultured Indians, is as anxious to promote women's education as that of men. This is, as it should be, though, unhappily in the past, it has not been the case in India or elsewhere. It is also the cause of great satisfaction to learn that the Vedas inculcate the necessity for educating the women of the country, and that such education should not be divorced from religious instruction. Girls' schools cannot succeed unless the girls are properly instructed in the tenets of religion.

"All the world over, women work largely by affection and intuitive perception. Unless these are based on religious morality, which unconsciously moulds and supports the fabric of human action, women can not well keep the true level and exercise their all important influence on their husbands and children. Modesty is a woman's chief glory, and her religion should be full of a modest reserve and of charity, striving only to promote good and smoothing rough places.

"Such, I trust, will ever be the faith taught in this school, which I am sure, will be of the greatest benefit to the girls of your creed, to whom I wish all success."

The address was presented in a beautiful casket together with copies of the Vedas and Dayanand's works.

CALCUTTA ACCIDENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann had a lucky escape on Saturday evening. He was riding on the maidan near the Calcutta Golf Club, with two or three members of his company, when his horse shied and became heavily to the ground. Several members of the Golf Club rushed to his assistance and carried him into the Club-house. In about half an hour's time, Mr. Bandmann, who had been stunned by the shock, sufficiently recovered himself to be able to motor off.

Yesterday afternoon, a serious collision took place between two carriages at Old Court House Street, resulting in an injury to a European lady, Mrs. Hickman, who fell against the stone pavement of the footpath and received a nasty wound. The lady is progressing favourably.

Mr. H. L. Bell, Chief Judge, Small Cause Court, while riding on the maidan this morning, fell from his horse and sustained serious injuries. He is under private medical treatment.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT ALLAHABAD.

Branch Falls on Native Mechanic.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

A fatal accident took place yesterday in the Allahabad Government House grounds. A piece of machinery was being put up by Mr. H. Callaghan, Electrical Engineer-in-charge, when a heavy branch of a tree to which some support ropes were tied broke and fell upon a native mechanic, crushing him against the machinery killing him. Mr. Callaghan and others of the workmen also received injuries.

DISCOVERY AT DACCA.

Weapons in a Bathing Ghat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, Nov. 28.

This morning a large store of arms has been discovered under the earth in the bathing ghat known as the Rajar Ghat, attached to the house of the Raja of Jodebpur. A group of boys playing in the ghat discovered some handles of swords projecting from a dry sand bed.

The boys informed the paharwalla of the Raja, who immediately informed the police.

The police dug the sand, and have discovered in it a large store of swords, ramdao, spears and others weapons. The weapons have been wrapped up in gunny bags which are now thoroughly rotten, indicating that the weapons were buried some time ago.

NEW CITY OF JABULSARAJ.

Inspection by the Amir.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

The Amir inspected, the other day, the newly-built city of Jabulsaraj near Kabul, where he has erected a palace and other handsome buildings. The whole of the city has been taken up by Afghans. His Majesty has ordered a bridge to be built across the river Nilo, which lies between Kabul and Turkistan rivers near Jabulsaraj city.

BANGALORE KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 28.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Bangalore King Edward Memorial Fund, held in the Mayo Hall this evening, the Hon'ble Colonel Hugh Daly, British Resident, was elected President vice Mr. Stuart Fraser gone home. The fund is being subscribed to in Banglore city (Mysore territory) and the Civil and Military area of Bangalore for a single memorial and unconnected altogether with the All India Memorial. Subscriptions upto date including the list opened at the meeting amount to Rs. 6,725. Collecting agencies were elected for the various wards of both Municipalities and the form of memorial most favoured is an equestrian statue. The Dewan of Mysore, Mr. Anand Rao, who was also at the meeting heads the list with Rs. 1,000.

AN Afghanistan correspondent of a Vernacular paper says:—A deputation of the leading Mahomedans in Afghanistan, headed by Sardar Nasrulla Khan, waited upon the Amir and prayed him to discontinue English education in the state as it has bred revolution in Turkey and Persia, but to encourage more largely Arabic and Persian study in its place. The Amir's reply is not known.

MR. J. BOLSTER, C. I. E., lately Deputy Commissioner of Northern India, Salt Department, has been granted a special gratuity of ten thousand rupees in recognition of his services to the Department.

ALEXANDER'S EASTERN CAMPAIGN.

General Swann's Lecture.

MAJOR GENERAL J. C. SWANN, Commanding the Bombay Brigade, delivered a lecture on Monday evening on "Alexander's Eastern Campaign," in the Hall of St. Xavier's High School, Bombay.

General Swann commenced by describing Alexander's character, the keynote to which, he said, was his determination to do what somebody had failed to accomplish. This distinguishing trait of the conqueror's character was exemplified by his successful attempt to mount a horse, which everybody else had failed to control. The army with which he started on his Eastern campaign numbered about 35,000, of which 30,000 were infantry and from five to six thousand mounted troops. The lecturer then described the formation of the battle array of Alexander's army. Alexander crossed the Hellespont without any opposition from the Persians. The latter being a greater sea-power than Macedonia, should have opposed the Macedonian army at this point. They could have put up a respectable fight there, but apparently they did not think much of the matter. Some time later the Persians held a council of war, when the commander of the Greek mercenaries advised a series of delaying actions, but the Persian Generals voted for a speedy fight to a finish. The latter opinion prevailed and in the two battles that followed, the Persians were defeated. Alexander then entered Phœnicia and marched towards Egypt, instead of proceeding towards the East. There was a reason why he should have first conquered Egypt before proceeding further with his conquest of Persia. Egypt was then the granary of that part of the world and he wisely decided to secure it before proceeding further East. He quickly won the hearts of the Egyptian people by his shrewd policy. He devoted to the embellishment of Egyptian temples the wealth he had so far got from the Persians. The lecturer had read the criticisms levelled against Alexander for living in much state after his Persian conquest. But the lecturer differed from the adverse opinion of these critics. A ruler of the East had a certain status to keep up and if he failed to do so he would lose much of his prestige among his people. The lecturer remembered an occasion when a newly arrived Viceroy of India, on seeing a special train ready to convey him, exclaimed that he had always travelled third-class in Scotland and added that he saw no reason for a 'special.' The distinguished personage had soon to change his opinion. The lecturer then proceeded to describe the route Alexander took from Egypt. The conqueror followed the fugitive King Darius. He marched northwards and then descending to Kandahar, and subsequently the Khyber Pass, he crossed the Indus. On arriving at the Jhelum, he met Porus, the stoutest of the foes he had so far come across. He defeated the Hindu king and then proceeded to Pherozepur. Here his Generals refused to march further and he had to give up his plan of conquering the fertile plains along the Ganges. The lecturer next described the route taken by Alexander on his return journey, in which his army suffered great privations. Alexander then got to Babylon, where he died. General Swann concluded his lecture by saying that the so-called Persian Empire lacked unity and there never was any real attempt at defending it against Alexander. Three things were essential to the safety of every Empire. The first was unity; the second, a well thought-out scheme of Imperial defence; and the third, fine sea and land forces.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. BAZAAR.

Central Building Debt.

ON Thursday, at 5 o'clock p. m., His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., accompanied by Lady Clarke will open a Bazaar in the Town Hall organized by the Bombay Y. M. C. A. for the purpose of reducing the Central Branch Building Debt—a sum of about Rs. 45,000. For many months past a large number of members and friends of the Association have been working strenuously in order that the stalls may be well filled and the Bazaar will undoubtedly be one of the most attractive ever held in the Town Hall.

The following are the stalls:—

The Drawing Room Stall, the Dining Room Stall, the Bedroom Stall, the Nursery Stall, the Garden Stall, the Bonanza, the Toys Stall, the Indian Stall, the Refreshment Stall and the Y.M.C.A. Stall. The side attractions are many and varied and are described as follows:—The Shooting Gallery at which air guns will be used; the snakes exhibit by Col. Bannerman which will, it is hoped, attract a number of visitors to the Bazaar, and the demonstration each evening of venom extraction and the feeding of the snakes. An exhibit by the American Mission Blind School Art Gallery, where lovers of art will find one hundred excellent exhibits. A new feature will be the Y. M. C. A. Telegraph Office Messages may be handed in at one of the offices and will be transmitted across the Hall and the messages delivered to persons in the Hall. There will also be a concert, a conjuring entertainment and competitions for ladies and gentlemen each evening. The G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Band will play on Thursday evening and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Band on Friday evening.

Mrs. Swann will open the Bazaar on Friday at 5 p. m., and the opening ceremony on Saturday at 4 p. m. will be conducted by the Bombay school children. The Bazaar will be opened especially for Purdah ladies on Saturday from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., and Lady Clarke has kindly consented to be present at this time. After 3-30 p. m., daily admission will be free to the general public. Before 3-30 p.m. the following will be the charges for admission:—Thursday Rs. 1 1-2 Friday 8 annas, and Saturday, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., Re. 1, and from 4 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. 14 annas.

The official handbook of the Bazaar is published and gives the list of stalls, stallholders, daily programmes, side attractions, etc. etc., and may be had from the Secretary, Y.M.C.A. Arrangements have been made for four pipers of the Gordon Highlanders Regimental Pipe Band from Cawnpore who will give selections of Pipe Music at intervals each day during the Bazaar.

ST. STANISLAUS' SCHOOL, BANDRA.

THE prize-distribution of the St. Stanislaus' Anglo-Vernacular School and the St. Sebastian Catechism School took place in the latter school on Sunday, when Rev. Fr. J. Koensgen, S. J., in the unavoidable absence of Rev. Fr. A. Gyr, S. J., presided.

The annual report of St. Stanislaus' School was read by Mr. Francis Conceiaco and stated that the school owed its origin to the Rev. Father C. De'Silva, the assistant Parish Priest of St. Peter's Church, Bandra, who desired to place within the reach of his parishioners and institutions, where primary education could be imparted at a small cost. Since its inception many pupils had been attracted to the school, and there were at present 31 children on the rolls, including 5 Hindus. In spite of the prevalence of plague in the neighbourhood, the attendance during the year was very regular, and the Managing Committee noted with satisfaction the remarkable progress made by the boys. The school is housed for the present in the St. Sebastian Catechism School, which has been kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee by the generosity of the Jesuit Fathers, to whom the Committee are especially indebted.

Prizes were afterwards distributed to the children of the two schools. Sisters of the St. Joseph's Convent giving prizes to the children attending the St. Sebastian Catechism School. After the prize distribution Rev. Fr. Koensgen, S. J., in closing the proceedings, thanked Rev. Fr. C. D'Silva for establishing the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, the Managing Committee for conducting it, and the Sisters for imparting religious instructions to the children of the village.

RUPEES twenty-nine thousand were realised in response to Pundit Rambhuj Outtchandhri's appeal for Veda Prachar or dissemination of the Vedic knowledge and about a similar amount was raised in response to Principal Hansraj's appeal for Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College.

"Jack" Johnson, the world's Champion boxer, has agreed to the Paris Wonderland's offer of a minimum of £4,000 to fight "Joe" Jeannette of "Sam" Langford. The fight is to be to a finish. According to a Vancouver telegram, "Sam" Langford has defeated "Jeff" Clarki at Joplin, Missouri, in the second round. The fight was stopped, but Clarki was almost out at the time.

MILITARY MATTERS.

COLONEL GADKE AND GENERAL FRENCH.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

IN Tuesday evening's "Berliner Tageblatt," Colonel Gadke replies to General Sir John French's strictures on his criticism of the English manœuvres. After having testified for his part that "a feeling of sincere comradeship has always existed between the German and the English Army," and expressed a hope that "they may never stand opposed to one another, but if war must come will fight side by side," he continues: "But I do not quite see what such sympathy for the army and the nation has to do with objective judgment as to defects in training and the commanding of troops. Is it usual in England to decide such professional questions by standards of sentiment? Has not General French read the sharp judgments of English correspondents on the battle of Salisbury? And have not the English technical papers, in spite of all their objections to my articles, admitted that many of my criticisms were not without justification? . . . Apparently I must once more point out that in both the English and German articles I laid stress on the fact that I professed to give only the impressions of eight days, and not an unalterable judgment. These impressions were, as I wrote them down, in places even sharper. Everywhere I sought to prove the soundness of my opinions by adducing facts in their support. When I went to England, I made it clear that I would describe everything as it appeared to me, and that I was not a man to turn out compliments and agreeable phrases. Much, therefore, as I must regret to have called down the disfavour of General French on my sinful head, I must hold to everything I have written. Without detriment to the very high esteem I have for all the moral qualities of the English Officers, corps, and the troops; without detriment to my appreciation of their physical energy, I regard their training and leadership as not at present on a level with those of Continental armies." Colonel Gadke also refers to two writers, one English and the other French, who had stated that "he had criticized only with the object of defaming the English Army." This charge he describes as an "infamous calumny."

THE KING AS FUSILIER.

Major-General Sir Geoffry Barton read the following congratulatory and encouraging message from his Majesty, who is Colonel-in-Chief of the City of London Regiment, at the third annual dinner of the Royal Fusiliers Association, held on Saturday night at Lyon's Restaurant, Victoria Station. "As patron of the Royal Fusiliers Association, the King is glad to hear of such a large gathering at their annual dinner to-night, and hopes that all present will spend a happy evening together. His Majesty is much pleased that the association is increasing in membership, and is extending its good work on behalf of soldiers discharged from the regiment." The reading of the telegram was received enthusiastically by the company, which numbered 320, and was presided over by Sergeant-Major J. Hollett, 2nd City Battalion. Major-General Sir Geoffry Barton said that a dutiful telegram would be sent to the King, suitably acknowledging their gratitude for the great interest he took in their welfare. His Majesty had graciously consented to continue to be their Colonel-in-Chief. In the past many Royal favours had been bestowed upon their distinguished regiment, but this was the first occasion upon which they recorded, with pride, that a Royal Fusilier had been advanced to the throne. As they all knew, the present gracious King was their Colonel when Prince of Wales, and one of his Majesty's first acts as King was to continue his patronage. All other appointments had followed that of Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Fusiliers. It was a great pleasure to all the officers to meet their old comrades, and, although he had to come from Scotland now, he hoped never to miss that annual parade while alive. All the difficulties of the past seemed to have been swept away, and they had now nothing to do, but to go ahead and prosper. They had nearly 3,000 members of the association and did their best for all those who had left the regiment and wanted employment. In many ways they had been most successful, but still they would be glad to hear of other means by which men who had retired from the regiment could get work. Unfortunately, all employers of labour and the civil departments of the Government did not realise the value of trained and disciplined men, and, in addition, they had to compete with an organised Labour Exchange of the Government itself. In spite of these drawbacks, however, places had been found for eighty-six members, twenty-three more had obtained work with the certificate of the secretary of the association, and 1,621 old Fusiliers had been engaged as markers on the rifle ranges round London, and had earned from that source £450. It would be a great assistance to the secretary (Captain Sutton) if members all over the country willing to act as local secretaries would communicate with him at Finsbury Barracks. Since last year they had lost by death Colonel W. Hope and Dr. Hale, who, curiously enough, served together in the Crimea, and had died within a week of each other. They both earned the Victoria Cross by bringing in the adjutant, who had been seriously wounded on the field. They also deplored the loss of Colonel England, who had died very suddenly just after succeeding to the command of the 2nd Battalion in India. He coupled with the toast the name of General Appleyard, who fought in the Crimea and did more trench work than any other officer in the brigade. General Appleyard remarked that he had served with the Royal Fusiliers throughout the Crimea, and he did more trench work and more picket duty than any other officer in the Army. He preferred the old long-service system of twelve and twenty-four years, as only well-seasoned men were fit for a campaign. He remembered a draft of thirty-six men and an officer coming out to the Crimea, but in five weeks they were all dead. Young men had the pluck, but not the constitution, for such work, and present methods were not likely to provide the Army with serviceable soldiers.

WHAT THE MOTOR-CYCLIST WANTS.

It is not a question of inducing motor-cyclists to enlist into the Territorials, observes a military writer in the first instance, but of getting them to like the work once they have joined, and to renew their own engagements and induce their friends to come in. If we take an optimistic view and suppose that twenty motor-cyclists join the new corps on formation, what is likely to be their attitude three years hence when their time has expired? About ten or so will have sickened of it, or of the work; another five will have either sold or broken up their machines, or gone in for a car instead. The remainder will have developed that keenness which is so distinctive of the amateur soldier; these men will want more—they will demand to be trained at other periods, they will desire instructional lectures and exercises, and when they find they cannot get these things they will transfer to the Territorial Army. What the motor-cyclist wants is a corps in which he will find comrades with whom he can go for runs on week-ends, somebody who will instruct him in his duties and lead him by tactful stages to efficiency and discipline. It is essential to him that the conditions under which he serves should be elastic, and permit of resignation. Payment of his expenses and remuneration for his services, whilst eminently desirable are only secondary considerations. His officers will have to be chosen with the utmost circumspection, for the man who is to win the respect of the average motor-cyclist—and that will be the only way of winning unqualified obedience—will have to be tactful, and possess both military and mechanical knowledge of a high order.

A HINT AS TO RECRUITING.

Whether the authorities persist in raising this corps on a special Reserve or on a Territorial basis, they will at the outset experience a good deal of difficulty in recruiting men. They will not have any local assistance whatsoever, and the officers commanding existing units will be unsympathetic to the verge of hostility. A campaign in the motor Press holds out good prospects of success, but judging by the samples of recruiting literature which in the past have emanated from Whitehall, one should not be too sanguine. A Territorial officer who for some years past has supplied the requirements of the military authorities with motor cycles for manœuvres, and

a spirit of enthusiasm instilled. The above mentioned expert believes that there are only about three officers in the Territorial Army whose knowledge, tact, and experience would fit them for such a duty, and he estimates the total cost of such a recruiting campaign at about £200 to £250. If these figures are even approximately correct, it would be cheap at the price, and the suggestion is commended to the consideration of the authorities. The new Director of Military Training should, owing to past experience, have knowledge of all these things. It is to be hoped that he will use that knowledge, and take the necessary steps before it is too late.

TERRITORIAL CAMP.

Proposals for next year's camp training are now being prepared by the general officers commanding the various divisions and mounted brigades of the Territorial Force throughout the country; and by the end of this month they are to be in the hands of the Generals of the London, Eastern, Northern, Scottish, Southern, and Western Command, to be considered later by the Director-General of the Territorial Force at the War Office. The camp training season begins in May and continues till September, the greatest musters being made at Whitsuntide and in the last week of July and the first week of August.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 25.

It is with extreme regret that I record the death of one of the daughters of the late Nawab Mahboob Zar Jung, Bahadur, who and another sister were married together about two years ago. While deeply sympathising with Nawab Sirtaz Jung, the only brother of the deceased young lady, and the other members of the bereaved family, one can hardly recall the name of good Nawab Mahboob Yar Jung, who died about four years ago without reminiscences of the past. He was a nobleman amongst the Hyderabad nobility. He was supremely indifferent to those forms of diplomacy (vulgo intrigue), political coquetry and sweet-tongued affectation which characterise both official and social life in Hyderabad; and that he lived down detractations, intrigues and other potent influences that were intended to undermine his name is the tribute to which his memory is entitled. Nay more, if it is possible to draw the distinction he was a gentleman first and then a nobleman.

The "Sirayam Pesh'n" (Criminal Tribes) Act which was passed into law in the Fasli year 1307, or thirteen years ago, has made marked men of certain classes of villagers in the Nizam's Dominions, and has left them to the tender mercies of the District police. I refer to Kal-waddars who are notoriously known as robbers and thieves while a harmless set of Waddars also include cart-drivers, mudlabourers, and stone masons. But police discrimination is a libel on the name, and it is hardly to be wondered at that all and sundry bearing the name of Waddars came or were placed under the iniquitous lash of police surveillance, whereby they had, after the day's labour, to come and report their presence after sunset. From a military police of this kind, this in itself is nothing but a nicety of discipline, but the police are not beyond stretching that point if there be something to gain by it. For example, the mother or wife or somebody else of a harmless Waddar is reported to be dying in another village, about 10 miles away. He cannot go there without a "permit" from the Chowkidars and Thanadars, and by the time this is obtained—apart from the "mamool" affecting palm grease—it is received to late that the man could only reach his destination till after the proverbial "eleventh hour"—after his dear one had departed this life and perhaps even after the funeral! Fortunately, a legal practitioner managed to get a general power-of-attorney to act for the harmless classes of Wadders living in certain Paigah and Divani districts, and the strenuous fight he made to exclude these people from the class of Kal-waddars appears to have been appreciated by that spector General of District Police, who caused regular investigations to be made and has since forwarded his report to Government. The matter is now before the Advocate General for opinion, and most possibly very soon a scandal that has been rampant for years past will be removed.

AMELIORATION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

For ameliorating the condition of the depressed classes, a public meeting was held in the F. C. Institute, Dhobitalao, on Sunday evening, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar presiding.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Rao expressed his sympathy with the object of the Society. Addressing the meeting he said whatever might be the reasons in times gone by for regarding the depressed classes as social outcastes, those reasons no longer existed and there was no justification for perpetuating such distinction. These people were just as fit and capable of discharging the ordinary duties of life as any one of those who belonged to the privileged classes. No doubt at present they were in the lowest grade of society and were in a low state of mental and moral development. But whose fault was that? Certainly not theirs. The fault was entirely and wholly of the higher classes, who had done them a grievous wrong by keeping them generation after generation under a ban of social exclusion. Mr. Rao strongly appealed to the higher classes of the Hindu society to give the people of the depressed classes such education as to raise them in the social scale and make them useful members of society.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh next spoke in Gujarati. He dealt with the matter from the religious point of view. He said the attitude taken up by the higher classes of Hindus towards their less fortunate brethren was not justified by anything they read in their Shastras. Such a distinction did not exist in days of old and this was proved by their old legends.

Mr. Jehangir Vimadalal spoke of the work done by the Theosophical Society for the benefit of Pariah children in Madras. There, he said, five schools were started for them by the late Col. Olcott. They had now on their rolls, 734 children of whom 540 were boys and 194 girls. After mentioning the fact of training that was given to the children there, Mr. Vimadalal said those children stood favourably in comparison with the children attending other schools of the city.

The Chairman summing up the proceedings said the question before them was a momentous one, not because it stood by itself, but was one of many items in the work of social reform in India. The Social Reform Association held these meetings annually to evoke public opinion on the question and as far as possible to make them discharge the duty which they owed not so much to those whom they called depressed, but to themselves. The Hindu community stood condemned of having neglected one of its greatest duties and carried on its head a load of sins because of the degradation which it had subjected those of whom it called its members, but whom it refused to recognise as being within its respectable fold.

THE SOLDIER'S HEALTH.

In spite of the evident care taken of the young soldier in all that appertains to his clothing, feeding, housing, sanitary arrangements, physical training, and so forth, there is still something wrong in our system, says a contemporary, judging from the extent to which affection of the heart still prevail in the Army. It was hoped, when a more reasonable and considerate treatment of the recruit was recently insisted upon by the authorities, and the Danish system of physical exercises adopted, that the disease would be gradually eliminated. But, unfortunately, recent statistics show that it is still far too prevalent, that it is more common in the British than in any Army in the world, and that no abatement has been made commensurate with the efforts made. Experience leads one to believe that even the present modified physical training and the barrack-square drill of the recruit is far too severe a strain for immature, insufficiently fed, and weak boys such as comprise the majority of our recruits under the so-called voluntary system. The exertion of the ordinary barrack-square drill at a depot the unnatural rigidity and postures required, and the ridiculous pace at which the men are hustled about under a mistaken impression of smartness, is still the cause of much distress among recruits, and is mainly responsible for the disease known as 'soldier's heart.'

THE NASIK CONSPIRCY CASE.

Mr. Guider's Evidence.

FURTHER hearing of the Nasik conspiracy case was resumed on Monday, at the Bombay High Court, before the Special Tribunal consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Sir Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

Mr. J. A. Guider, Deputy Inspector General of Police, C. I. D., gave his evidence. He said he had been in charge of the case throughout. He gave the names of the persons on whose information the different accused had been arrested. He further said in consequence of a statement made by Kurve, he discovered the fact that Patankar had received a parcel of pistols, of which he had given some to Kurve and others. One pistol was recovered from Thakore on the information given by Kelkar. Patankar also made a statement to the effect that he had given twelve pistols to Marathe. Seven out of these which had been distributed by Marathe were recovered. Again, in consequence of information given by Kurve, the police traced through Khare three pistols and a quantity of picric acid and permanganate of mercury. Two pistols were found with Sidye and one with Kandikar. 18 oz. of picric acid were also found with Sidye. Marathe said he learnt to make picric acid from Khare and another. In Moge's house at Poona certain powders were found. From Nagpurkar were recovered soldering implements and a cash memo from Kemp and Co. Khare gave information that Nagpurkar assisted him in making picric acid and made bomb shells from tins. Nagpurkar gave information regarding the purchase of a flask, which was used for making picric acid. Witness knew Sakharam Khare, pleader. He was now confined in the lunatic asylum at Dharwar. While in the Sarkarwada, the accused never complained to witness of ill-treatment. In the search made in Ganesh Savarkar's house, correspondence was found, but except for Vinayak Savarkar it did not relate to any one else in England. Kudiram Bose was the accused in the Muzaffarpore bomb case, charged with the murder of Mrs. and Miss Kennedy. Kanyalal Dutt was the murderer of Gossavi. The accused Thatte was a B.A., LL.B. of the Bombay University. Witness knew Vinayak Savarkar. On the 4th instant he executed a power of attorney in favour of Madam Cama in witness' presence. Witness read the power of attorney. He saw it last in the hands of Mr. Diwan, Solicitor.

THE HAGUE ARBITRATION.

Mr. Baptista explained that the power of attorney had been executed by Vinayak Damoder Savarkar for the purpose of his defence at the Hague Conference. It was in favour of Madam Cama, who first gave instructions to counsel (Mr. Baptista) to appear for him. During that time counsel told Savarkar that Madam Cama was the person who was interesting herself in his defence in France. Then, when the matter was transferred to the Hague Tribunal, Savarkar asked Mr. Guider's permission whether he could execute a power of attorney. On Mr. Guider giving the permission counsel asked Messrs. Dyshart, Foster and Diwan to prepare a power of attorney which was afterwards executed by Savarkar, counsel being one of the attesting witnesses.

The Chief Justice remarked that he did not understand in what capacity Mr. Baptista was intervening. The Court could not take his statement in view of the evidence given.

Mr. Baptista said his object was to put the Court in full possession of the facts which had occurred.

Questioned by the Court, Savarkar said he accepted what Mr. Baptista had stated to the Court, so far as his particular point was concerned.

PICTURES OF MURDERERS.

Witness was then shown a photograph found in Kashikar's house. In this Shivrjit occupied the central position, the three Chhapekar brothers were on his right side, and in the lower portion were Tilak, Shivram Mahadeo Pranjpe, editor of the "Kal", Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, N. C. Kelkar, editor of the "Mahratta," and Khaparde, a pleader of Nagpur. Two of the Chhapekar brothers were concerned in the murder of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst in 1897 and were convicted of murder. Vasudeo Chhapekar, the youngest brother, was convicted of the murder of Dravid, one of the witnesses in the case against Damodar Chhapekar and his brother. Referring to the arrest of Gungaram Marwari, witness said the accused had to be kept in chains at first as he was violent and wanted to kill Ganu Vaidya for giving information to the police which led to the arrest of the prisoners.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, witness said he was Superintendent of Police at the commencement of the case.

Mr. Baptista: Before the murder of Mr. Jackson, did you employ any detectives to watch people in Nasik?

Witness: I did not do so personally.

Did the police employ any detectives?—I believe they did.

Private detectives?—No, policemen.

Continuing, witness said he did not know when the "Laghu Abhinava Bharat Mala, No. 1" (the New India Series) was first published. He had been able to trace "Flowers Nos. 3 and 4" of the same series.

Mr. Baptista: There is nothing wrong about them?

Witness: I am not prepared to say that.

Have you looked at them?—Yes.

You have not found it worth while to produce them?—Not in this case.

In May 1909 Barve was brought to Nasik?—Yes, and I saw him.

Did you threaten him that if he did not look out, his property would be confiscated?—No.

The police had full access to the look-ups!—Not full access. Only the superior officers had access to them. Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors are superior officers.

Do you know Sathe?—Yes.

What is he?—Head Constable in the C. I. D.

Had he any access to the look-ups!—No.

This Sathe was convicted of abatement of the murder of Dravid?—Yes.

Did you employ Sathe?—No, he was employed by another officer before I joined the Criminal Investigation Department.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

Hounds will meet on the following dates during 1910:—

Dec. 1st, Jackal Club.
Dec. 4th, Sahar Hill.
* Dec. 6th, Irla.
Dec. 8th, the Kennels.
Dec. 11th, Paris.
* Dec. 13th, Jackal Hill, Andheri.
Dec. 15th, Santa Cruz.
Dec. 18th, Cross Roads Malon Grounds.
* Dec. 20th, Chuckla.
Dec. 22nd, The Kennels.

* Proposed by-days subject to cancellation. Train will not be waited for. Train leaves: Colaba 5-25 a.m., Church Gate 5-30 a.m. and Grant Road 5-41 a.m., and members coming out by train are requested to proceed to the Meet with as little delay as possible.

I. V. R. ASSOCIATION.

Members who have not yet fired matches 3 and 4 may do so on the Ghat Kopar B. V. R. Ranges on Wednesday, 30th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6. a. m.

The leading scores to date are:—

Match III.—Sergt. Cook, G. I. P. Ry. Volrs., 34; Cr. Sergt. F. Godgey, B. V. Rifles, 33; Sapper Leadham, B. V. A., 32; Sergt. Alcock, G. I. P. Ry. Volrs. 32 and Qr. Mr. Sgt. Downing, B. V. R. 32.

Match IV.—Corpl. Lillywhite, G. I. P. Ry. Volrs., 34; Sergt. Cook, G. I. P. Ry. Volrs. 33 and Corpl. Gindell, B. V. R. 33.

THE employment of cavalry to quell industrial disputes in Great Britain is comparatively rare. The Life Guards, however, have more than once placed a curb on metropolitan rioters, notably during the dockers' strike of 1889; but it was their services during the disturbances of 1810 that earned for them the nickname of "The Piccadilly Butchers." Their other nickname of "The Patent Safeties" is thought to have been bestowed on them as an appropriate title for troops confined to home service, by derisive common regiments of the line. Street duty also fell to the King's Dragoon Guards during the trade riots at Manchester and Blackburn in the forties, and in consequence the regiment has since been nicknamed "The Trades Union."

THE DANGERS OF DYSENTERY.

How to Overcome Them.

Next to Malaria, there is no doubt that Dysentery is the most potent source of anxiety to the resident in India. There is no need to dilate on its symptoms, or the intense pain it causes, for these things are among everyone's commonest experiences.

Even when the disease is accurately defined, and there is not the slightest suspicion to assume, as Sir Joseph Fayrer, in his book on "Preservation of Health in India," says: "Diarrhœa sometimes means incipient cholera," it is, nevertheless, imperative to be on one's guard, and, after arresting the progress of disease, to build up the strength so as to enable the patient to withstand the ravages made by the complaint, and to safeguard him against a return. This is particularly the case with children, for, as the physician who wrote the well-known little book, "How to Keep Well in India," remarks: "All diarrhœal ailments require very special care in all tropical climates. Apparently simple at their commencement, they may reduce a child within an ace of death within less than twenty-four hours, and, if it survives, may stunt its growth even for years."

Naturally, no ordinary individual would dream of treating such cases himself, and all sufferers from Dysentery seek the advice of their physician. He invariably follows the routine treatment laid down by Sir Joseph Fayrer of prescribing ipecacuanha, followed by Dover's powder and quinine, with perfect rest in bed, slop diet, coupled with the arresting of any sudden relaxation of the bowels by astringents, combined with a few drops of laudanum. Eventually, time comes when it is necessary to begin building up the strength and getting the vital forces which have been reduced to a low level to burn with their normal brightness and revivifying warmth.

For this purpose, what is essentially needed is a preparation which will supply the weakened digestive organs with food they can easily deal with rapidly assimilate, and so transmute into new tissue, while, at the same time, it specially feeds the brain and nervous system, which have been depleted of their life-giving and energising phosphorus. Many combinations have been tried to achieve this object. Only of late years, however, has science succeeded in discovering a preparation which does this in an absolutely thorough, complete, and successful manner. It has achieved this desideratum by combining the bodybuilding element of pure milk with glycero-phosphate of sodium, the form in which phosphorus is found in the brain and nervous system.

Given separately, these substances would soon destroy even strong digestive organs and produce dyspepsia. When they are chemically combined however, they aid the digestion in a very marked manner, and, acting both on the nervous and physical side of the body at the same time, they rapidly restore the individual to complete health and strength.

The preparation made this way is Sanatogen, which is universally recognised by the medical profession as the most revitalising and the greatest reconstituent substance in the world. It has received the written endorsement of over 12,000 doctors, including ten physicians to crowned heads of Europe, and it is commonly spoken of as "the tonic that lasts with lasting effects," for the reason that, unlike other tonics, the results it produces do not depart when it has been left off. Indeed, doctors have shown by innumerable cases that it has the remarkable power of putting the body into such a condition that the vital processes can go on normally without the aid of further medicine, a matter of no little importance to the individual.

Not only does Sanatogen supply the body with all the food elements which is takes in with no waste, so that the lost tissues are rapidly restored while the nervous system is revitalised and the lassitude incident to Dysentery completely banished, but it also exercises so profound an impression on the bloodmaking organs, that it stimulates them to remarkable activity. The result is that, as the distinguished physician, Sir William Gowers, among others, has pointed out, the red blood corpuscles multiply with remarkable rapidity, frequently reaching an increased total of half a million per cubic centimetre in a fortnight, with an increase of two per cent. of hæmoglobin, the vital red colouring matter of the blood per week. This improvement in the quality and quantity of the blood soon results in the patient losing his pale, waxy, wan complexion, and taking on a healthy, strong, rosy, robust look.

Thousands of letters have been received from doctors as well as from patients testifying to the beneficial effects of Sanatogen in Dysentery. From among them the following may be quoted:

Dr. H. H. W. Hart, Hapur Remount Depot, Babsgarh, United Provinces, writes: "I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Dysentery and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with its results. I can honestly affirm that many of the worst cases owed their recovery to Sanatogen."

An exceedingly interesting pamphlet, "The Englishman in India," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in India, will be sent, free, on application to the Sanatogen Company, (of London,) Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay, mentioning the "Bombay Gazette."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

THE JAPAN-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

THE Commissioners of the Japan-British exhibition were the guests of the Lord Mayor at a luncheon at the Mansion House on Nov. 5.

The Lord Mayor was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and Miss Knill, and among those present were the Japanese Ambassador, the Duke of Norfolk (president of the Exhibition), Lord Desborough (president of the London Chamber of Commerce), Lord Blyth, Mr. Hikojro Wada (Japanese Commissioner-General), Mr. Imre Kiraly (British Commissioner-General), Mr. H. Yamawaki, Mr. U. Beppu, and Mr. N. Kanzaki (Commissioners), Mr. J. Sakata (Japanese Consul-General), Mr. Enjiro Yamaza (Councillor of the Japanese Embassy), Mr. K. Yoshizawa (First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy), Commander Kato (Naval Attache), and Lieut.-Col. Hiyeshi (Military Attache).

The Lord Mayor proposed the toasts of "The King" and "The Emperor of Japan."

In proposing "The Commissioners of the Japan-British Exhibition," the Lord Mayor said that it was pleasant to remember that one of his first duties when he became Lord Mayors was to take some share in the arrangements and preparations for the Exhibition. They looked forward at that time with profound interest and certitude to the prospects of that great scheme in which the two empires were joining hand in hand in showing to the world their respective contributions in arts, manufactures, and other peaceful spheres of national concern. To-day when the Exhibition had been brought to a successful end, it was very gratifying to him that his last function should take the form of a tribute of gratitute to the Japanese and British Commissioners and of congratulation to them on the brilliant way in which all their programme had been carried out in spite of that first very terrible drawback—the death of King Edward.

Mr. Wada, in acknowledging the toast, said that it had been one of the highest aims of the Exhibition to bring the two nations more closely together in the bonds of friendship, and they were grateful to the Lord Mayor for his assistance in attaining that object. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Imre Kiralfy, who also responded to the toast remarked that the commercial results of the Exhibition, both in this country and in Japan, had already been of a most satisfactory character.

The Japanese Ambassador, in proposing the health of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, said that the hospitality of the Mansion House was proverbial, not only in this country but in Japan. The Lord Mayor had shown great kindness to the captain and officers of the cruiser Ikoma, which visited London in July. His kindness and hospitality were appreciated not only by those who were presented but also by the Japanese at home. (Hear, hear.)

The Lord Mayor replied to the toast.

BRITISH barristers will attend the celebrations to be held in Paris next month of the re-establishment by Napoleon of the Ordere des Avocats de Paris in 1810.

GERMAN NAVY MENACE.

Lord C. Beresford's Warning.

In view of the statement recently made that there was this year a complete cessation of German Dreadnought construction, a dispatch from the Berlin correspondent of the Navy League will be read with interest. In the course of his letter, the correspondent says:—

"It has been asserted that the three battleships and one armoured cruiser provided for in the 1910 German shipbuilding programme have not yet been commenced. This is wholly untrue. Two of the battleships were admittedly delayed for some months as a result of labour troubles, but all were in process of construction prior to the end of September, if not two months earlier. The Ersatz "Hagen" (battleship) is building by the Howaldt yard at Kiel; the Ersatz "Aegir" (battleship) by Schichau, of Danzig; the Ersatz "Odin" (battleship) by the Imperial Dockyard at Wilhelmshaven; and the armoured cruiser 'J' by Blohm and Voss, Hamburg. My information is derived from a source of unquestionable authority, but those who are still sceptical will find in a Kiel journal, the "Kieler Zeitung," of Oct. 26, a semi-official announcement that the three battleships of this year's programme are all building. As for the battleship cruiser 'J,' her hull is rapidly taking shape on one of the 600 foot slips at Messrs. Blohm and Voss' yard, where she was laid down in the early days of last May."

Writing in the "Times," Lord Charles Beresford utters another note of warning to his Majesty's Government, and a protest against the complacency of Ministers in regard to the important matter of shipbuilding and national defences. Lord Charles says:—

"The Prime Minister has said that in the year 1913-14 Germany will have twenty-one battleships of the modern type to twenty-five possessed by this country. That margin of superiority, as regards one power alone, is wholy inadequate. But we have also to consider the following facts:—Whether Germany intends to build twenty-one ships by that date or seventeen, it is certain that she is able to build twenty-one and that without altering the terms of the Navy Law she can, if she chooses, add several more. Whether Germany elects to complete seventeen, twenty-one, twenty-five or thirty heavy ships by the years 1913-14, it is certain that by the same date or a little later a force of eight new battleships belonging to the other two members of the Triple Alliance will be stationed in the Mediterranean. Unless we are to abandon that station we must place there an equivalent force, thus reducing our force in home water to a figure equal to the German force, or even lower. In views of there circumstances, I would ask what measures are being taken to maintain that unquestioned superiority at sea which every responsible person of both great political parties has declared to be the condition of the existence of the Empire? I would add that the facts I have adduced point to the conclusion which I have steadily affirmed, that unless a new Naval Defence Act is at once brought forward British naval supesiority stands in the gravest danger of being forfeited three years hence, because the interval is barely long enough to enable us to complete the necessary work of preparation."

Cases have arisen in which officers appointed to command torpedo craft, subject to passing the necessary qualifying examination within a certain period, have not complied with that condition. Discretion have now been given that in future officers in charge of the various flotillas are to hold themselves responsible that the orders to pass examinations are complied with by officers under their command. Their attention has also been drawn to the fact that, other things being equal, preference is to be given to those who have passed all the examinations when selecting officers for promotion to better boats.

THE MOTOR CAR IN WAR.

The first of a series of three lectures organised by the Ladies Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland took place on Nov. 3 at Claridge's Hotel by Capt. Cecil Battine, who took as his subject "The Use of Motor Cars in War." Capt. Battine said it was hardly possible to exaggerate the importance of the motor in war. Industrialism had produced a race more quarrelsome than that under feudalism, and it was not impossible that the wars of the future would be between Capital and Labour rather than between nations. What the motor could do in such a struggle had been shown a fortnight since in France, when letters and troops had been distributed by these vehicles. In a rich community like this, the means of traction, which were abundant, should be utilised to the greatest extent. Yet up to present it had been deemed sufficient to mobilise hastily all sorts of cars. The Government had not even decided upon what sort of car they wanted for war purposes, and no attempt had been made to organise them. The general election, which, it should be remembered, was the first stage of civil war, had shown the use of the motor in civil strife, and, if there were a civil war in England, the side that had the motors would have a great advantage. For this reason motor cars should be organised by the Government, should be registered for military purposes, and makers should be encouraged to make a motor car that would be useful for war purposes. With motors it was now possible to feed million men in the field, whereas in 1870, 3,000 or 4,000 men was the limit. We were only beginning to touch the fringe of what the motor car would do. It would move troops rapidly for seizing strategical points and destroying bridges and railways, would carry stores and ammunition, and more artillery. Mr. E. Shrapnell Smith, Honorary Treasurer of the Commercial Motor Users' Union, said that the War Office was extremely dilatory in the matter of motors. Some of the motor cars used in the recent manœuvres would have disgraced a third-class engineering shop.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th November.

239. Parade.—Saturday the 3rd December.

No. 1 Company Instructions for Layers and 6 inch B. L. C. Gun drill at Mahaluxmi Battery.—Parade at Grant Road Station at 4-50 p.m.

Cyclists proceed direct to Battery.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

No. 2 Company 1 inch A. B. practice at Middle Ground Fort. Fall in at Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p.m.

Dress:—Khaki and Helmets.

E. E. Company.—Parade at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday 29th instant, at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground Fort, for Defence Light Manning.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 29th November.

1102. Detail for the week ending 3rd proximo:—

Tuesday the 29th instant—Lecture at Durbar Room Town Hall at 6-30 p.m.

Subject—Outposts—All ranks are invited to attend.

II.—Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Wednesday the 30th instant—Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with caps.

Subject Outposts, manner of detailing piquets &c. Field Service Regulations, (Part I) Operations, Sections 75 to 89.

Thursday the 1st prox. the Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

Friday the 2nd prox.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

II. "E." Coy. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order Mufti.

1103. Proficiency Class.—A Proficiency Class will be started early in December those wishing to appear this season should submit their names to the Adjutant at once.

1104. Musketry.—The Miniature rifle range at Head-Quarters will be open from 7-30 to 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday 30th instant for Matches I and II and practice.

II. The Range at Ghat Kopar are allotted to the B. V. R. Rifle Club for Matches 1 to 4 and I. V. R. A. Matches on Wednesday next, the 30th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

GENERAL Godley, the new General Officer Commanding in new Zealand, interviewed recently, said that he hoped to have 40,000 troops in training in New Zealand next year.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WOMAN'S SPECIAL GIFT.

What is the special gift of woman? Father Maturin, declares that tact is or rather ought to be woman's special gift. Some people are certainly better qualified in this regard than others, but the person who is tactful by nature might be hard to discover. Tact rarely comes without experience and thought and training. But we may very well agree that women have a singular ability in acquiring it, and we shall heartily applaud Father Maturin's conclusion that "it's absence often made for as much misery in the world as did sin itself."

LONGEVITY.

In reference to the Prussian lady, whose age was given as 125, recently referred to, a case of still greater longevity appeared in the "Liverpool Mercury" in 1852, which reads as follows:—"April 1st, at Brooklyn, New York, from decay of nature aged 145, Mrs Elizabeth Fitzpatrick. The venerable deceased was a native of Scotland, and had led to the altar no fewer than eight members of the male sex, four in Scotland and four in America. She was wonderfully active, and her eyesight was so good that she nearly back-stitched a shirt the day before her death. Thirty children survive her."

BLIND GIRL'S POULTRY YARD.

Recently, the writer of an article in "Feathered Life", met a young Scotch girl who, though almost blind, is active and accomplished to a very remarkable degree. One of her principal interests is her poultry-yard, and there are almost unaided efforts have met with wonderful success. Her yearly balance-sheet shows substantial and increasing profits, while the care of her birds proves a source of much interest and provides a good deal of healthy outdoor exercise. She keeps careful and accurate accounts a Braille slate being used for memoranda. She uses a typewriter for correspondence.

LACE MENDING.

A rent in fine lace may be mended by first taking the lace upon white paper, and then, if the tear is not large, darning it with fine thread and filling it in with lace stitches, like the original ones. If the hole is too large to be mended in this way a peace of Brussels net to match the mesh of the lace can be tacked beneath, and after the edges have been darned several lace stitches can be added to fill up the vacant places. When the edge requires mending it should be tacked upon thin muslin and put in an embroidery-frame and carefully mended, taking care that the muslin is not caught by the stitches.

HAIR THAT WON A FORTUNE.

Some time ago an elderly and eccentric citizen of Memphis, U. S. A., named Anthony Bowling, announced his determination to leave his entire fortune to the little girl under sixteen years of age, born in the city of Memphis, whose red hair most nearly matched a lock that had belonged to his dead wife. Forty-three children competed in this unique contest for an inheritance and when it was announced that Eunice Cleve's hair most nearly matched that of the late Mrs. Bowling, speculation was rife as to whether the old man would actually make her his heiress. This he did, and it is said she now inherits £1,200 per annum.

NOVEL INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

A good deal of interest is being taken in Berlin in a novel club for girls which has been founded and is being run by the well-known Anglo-German beauty. Miss Martha Harvey whose works of kindness have, says the "Leeds Mercury," frequently been chronicled in the Berlin Press. Miss Harvey has formed a club for young girls who have to earn their own living, and members exchange clothes and hats with one another altering them to suit the next wearer. One of the girls stated that, owing to change of fashion or because she grew tired of them, she had formerly never really worn out her dresses, but that since she had joined the clothes club she had been better dressed than ever, and had saved at least half the money she had up to that time had to spend on new clothes.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

Annual Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Association was held on Nov. 7 in the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole. Mr. W. Keswick, M. P., presided, and among those present were Sir John Jordan, Sir Cecil C Smith, Sir F. Campbell, Vice-Admiral Sir H Lambton, Sir Matthew Nathan, Col. Walters Sir C Dudgeon, Col Sir W. Watts, Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P. the Rev. Lord William Cecil, Bishop Corfe, Mr. Valentine Chirol, Sir W. S. Hillier, &c.

After the loyal toasts had been honoured, the Chairman proposed "Prosperity to the China Association." He indicated that the association had now grown into an important body, and that this was the anniversary of its coming of age. Not only had the association grown in importance and in its numbers, but also in the subjects with which it had to deal. It had represented the interests of British traders in China and Japan with modesty and with firmness, and the Home Government had received its representations with great consideration and with a due regard to the importance of the views expressed. (Cheers.) From the beginning the association had done its best to bring forward all questions of great interest one of the great events in China had been the conclusion of the treaty between Russia and Japan and between Japan and China. By those conditions Manchuria had become one of the great centres of production and of export to this country, and there was here the development of a territory due in a great measure to the vast undertaking of the Siberian Railway. That railway had introduced new elements, new interests, and new centres of progress, while it had produced not only a vast change in the territory itself but in the political position of the nations that were interested in it. Manchuria was as rich as Canada in minerals, in the fertility of its soil, and in everything that was needful for the necessities of man. Since peace had been restored in that region the export trade had developed, and railway communication, which was of the first importance in raising the character of a people, had been the means of developing those natural resources which were calculated to elevate it. China had taken one of the surest ways to prepare itself for the Constitutional government it contemplated by copying our party system and in getting into debt. (Laughter.) But there would be a day of reckoning in China in respect of finance, and it would be wise on their part when forming a new Constitution to be careful that they did not set fire to a great deal of combustible matter in China, of which they knew the horrors during the Taiping rebellion. (Cheers.) It was impossible that China could remain as it had been and as it was to-day, but he believed that the day was coming when the country and the Government would be reinvigorated and would be able to hold its own among the nations of the world. (Cheers.) At any rate, China could not be respected unless she fully acted up to her engagements with other nations and respects for her engagements ought to be the first condition of her improvement. He believed that the opium question had been greatly misrepresented, and certainly China ought to be asked to act up to the conditions to which she had subscribed. (Hear, hear.) He also referred to the new treaty with Japan, and expressed the hope that the Home Government would consider the propriety of consulting British traders with Japan as to the changes proposed.

Mr. C. S. Addis proposed "Our [Guests.' He referred to the impartiality and fidelity of the Press and to the recent journey by a newspaper correspondent in China, whose articles, characterised by a terse simplicity, had excited an extraordinary amount of interest.

Sir J. Jordan, in acknowledging the toast, said that the interests of the British people and traders were safe in the hands of Sir F. Campbell and his colleague, and, personally, he was grateful for the support and sympathy which he had received from his official superiors at the Foreign Office. The China Association had done much useful work which those who lived in China gratefully acknowledged, but he suggested that some of its members might make a periodical visit to China to see for themselves what was going on there under the great changes that had recently taken place. He had a firm conviction, however, that there was no hostility between Chinese and British interests.

HIGH COURT.—NOV. 29.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

650-08 Bhaishanker K and G The Hope Mills Ld vs Sir Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney Baronet and another Mulla and M Daphtary F and D Partheard.

Short Causes

14-09 Bicknell M and R Abdul Kayum Sallebhoy Tyabji vs Nagindas Valabhdas T A Ghandy.

878-10 Jehangir G and B Ahmedally Habibbhoy vs Tricumdas Purshotam and another Unwalla and P.

869-10 Jehangir M and S Harmanbux Rsmcoover vs Ramnarayen Banichand Chandik Tyabji D and Co.

Long Causes.

70-08 Matubhoy J and M Hoosain Allana and others vs Gakibai widow and others Madhowji K and Co

815-08 Raghavaya B and N Megji Narotam vs Gopibai, widow Madhowji K and Co

647-09 Smetham B and Co Prabhakar Bhawan and others vs Esajee Mooss Jehangir and S

983-09 Thakurdas and Co Motabhoy, Mulla Essabhoy vs Thucker Vussanji Pragji Payne and Co Part heard.

690-09 Mulla and M Mirza Bahadur Beig vs Gopinath Raghunath and others. Part heard.

42-10 Captain and V Abdul Azeez bin Abdul Karim Saman and another vs Ibrahim bin Manay and another, Shroff D and D. Partly decreed.

530-10 Payne and Co Mohundas Kamalsi vs Bapuji Balwant Wawootray and another Judah and S and Sabris and G. Part heard.

389-10 Malvi H M and R The Indian Agency Co Ltd and others vs Rajmal Harjivan Mulla and M

898-10 Mehta and D Dhulla Kuppa and another vs Haji E H Esmail Khanderao L and M.

665-10 Shamrao M and H Nagindas Purshotamdas and Co vs Kapadia Brosj

632-10 Ardseshir H D and Co Jumnadas Vijbhukhandas vs Sadashiv Narayan Ashware Mirza M and M

461-10 Jamshedji R and D Railal Heptoolal vs Gopal Nagerdas Captain and V

347-09 Payne and Co Abdeally Dawoodbhoy and others vs Abdool Khayum Alibhoy and others Bicknell M and R

731-09 Thakerdas and Co Massookna vs Syed Karamally Syed Amarally and others Captain and V

632-10 Khunderao L and M Bhagwan Hakma and others vs Dharmaji Ramaya and others Shroff D and D and Juddah and S

982-08 Bhaishanker K and G Bapalal Bechardas Sackervala vs Nardham Bapalal Sakervaal F P Pavri

783-07 Pestonji R K and Co Framji Jamshedji Cookana vs Tyabally Mahomedally and others Jahangir G and B

947-08 Madhowji K and Co Foolchand Samji vs Sagamal Seromji and others Malvi, H M and E

686-10 Mehta and D Jugalkishore Ginsamal and Co vs Sukhdeodas Basgwandas.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice ROBERTSON.)

For Consent Decree.

617-10 J R Patel and Co, Fatmabai and another vs Abdulabhoy Abdeally and others Jehangir M S V P Patel and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

253-10 Jehangir M and S Hookamchand Soorapchand vs Gustadji Jamshedji.

588-10 Thakerdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Jafferji Sowji and others Nadvisha and D Payne and Co, Matunbhoy J and M.

602-10 Malvi H M and R G Kedarnath vs Nawabzada Narsulakhan and another Craigie B and Co.

673-10 Matubhoy J and M Harnamdrai Bejnath and Co, vs Adeb Sarajers.

780-10 Inperson Ochaolal Kslidas and others vs Miya Tyebally Shaik Budrudin.

793-10 Malvi H M and R Megraj Sukhdeodas vs S Ramdyal and another Captain and V

850-10 Craigie B and Co The Bank of India Ltd vs Ganpatdas Krishnarao and another.

926-10 Raghavaya B and N Tricumdas Mulji vs Shs Bharmal Versey.

635-10 Bhainshker K and G Poonumchand Tulsiram vs

BY THE WAY.

KING MANOEL AND OXFORD SLUMS.

King Manoel is not a conventional sightseer. During his recent visit to Oxford with the Wood Norton party, after the Bodleian Library and some of the most famous colleges had been visited, he expressed a desire to see the slums of the city. Thereupon he was driven through the mean streets that lie behind the massive tower of the Castle. The appearance of the ex-King's smart hired carriage caused a flutter of surprise and excitement in this poverty-stricken neighbourhood. Queen Amelia, who was with the party, declined the slum visit, and while it was taking place was driven round the tree-planted streets of North Oxford villadom.

THE CAPTOR OF LOUIS RIEL.

The man who brought Louis Riel into row passed to the Happy Hunting Grounds at Regina the other day. Tom Hourie, Sioth halfbreed, was confident of governors, military officials, and big chiefs of the old days on the prairie. Everybody among western old-timers knew Tom—he was part of the country. His fellow-redskins dubbed him "the man whose tongue was not split." That was when they saw him cribbing out of the old Hudson Bay Company dictionary English words which might better them on the numerous occasions when they sent him to better with the white traders. It was Hourie who persuaded the red men to camp on the reserves set apart for them by the Government.

MILLIONAIRE AT ABBOTSFORD.

Some of the newspapers in Scotland do not take kindly to the announcement that Mr. F. J. Gould, the American millionaire, is to be the new tenant of Abbotsford. Many people wonder, says the "Glasgow News," why Sir Walter Scott's picturesque and beloved creation "should have come to this." There is something of magic in the name of Abbotsford. He is a poor Scot, adds our contemporary, who when he hears it or sees it in print, is not moved by memories half sweet, half sad, of the Wizard, who made it at once his glory and his cenotaph. But Abbotsford has had its vicissitudes from the first. Practically it was Scott's ruin, and his descendants have not been able to keep it up.

THE PRESENT OWNER.

Mrs. Maxwell Scott, the great-granddaughter of Sir Walter, is the present owner. Her mother, John Gibson Lockhart's daughter married Mr. James R. Hope, who in 1853, on becoming possessor of Abbotsford, assumed the name of Hope-Scott. She is a lady of literary tastes, and has written one or two books about Abbotsford. It may be added that Scott's library and collection of antiquities are held in trust by the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh, on condition that Scott's heirs find accommodation for them in five out of the forty rooms in the house.

LORD MAYORS AS EQUESTRIANS.

One at least of the former Lord Mayors of London aspired to a reputation for horsemanship. This was Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, who held the office in 1811, and was accustomed to appear in public daily on a white horse. Hence the following contemporary epigram:

An Emperor of Rome, who was famous for whim,
A consul his horse did declare:
The City of London, to imitate him,
Of a Hunter have made a Lord Mayor.

IN THE OLD TIMES.

It was remarked at the Royal Scottish Society of Arts celebration dinner held recently that in 1841 it was noted in the "transactions" of the society that David Stevenson, the engineer, in describing the Liverpool and Manchester Railway line at that time, mentioned that engine-drivers were fined 2s. 6d. if they brought their engine into the station fifteen minutes before schedule time. Lord Kingsburgh, who said he remembered the time, added that he also remembered when he was a boy taking his first journey on the Edinburgh-Glasgow railway, and at every station there was a black placard stuck up, and upon it in white letters was the notice—"Passengers are requested to be in good time at the station, as the company cannot guarantee that the train will not leave the station before the time stated in the company's time-tables"!

THE FLORENCE COURT YEW.

In an account of Lord Enniskillen's Irish estate, in the "Estate Magazine," there are some particulars of the famous yew-tree at Florence Court Castle, the Earl's seat. This tree is the parent of the countless thousands of Florence Court or Irish yews that now flourish throughout the world every one grown from cuttings from this tree or from its descendants. According to local authorities upon the subject, the tree originated as a sport. Two were originally found growing in a wild state by a Mr. Willis when out coursing for hares in our about the year 1767 on a rock in the mountain above Florence Court. These he dug up, and planted on his own garden and took the other in his coat pocket to his landlord, Baron Mountflorence (subsequently first Earl of Enniskillen), at Florence Court, where it was planted and still grows.

THE TREE TO-DAY.

The parent tree at Florence Court is growing in an uncongenial position and in rather damp soil, and for many years suffered considerable damage from cutting for propagation—cuttings having been sent to all parts of America. Its present dimensions are: Height 25ft., and at 10ft. from the ground the circumference is 66ft. It consists of two main steams, rising close together from the ground, measuring respectively 42in. and 36in. in circumference, and has never looked so well during the past decade or more as it does at present. Needless to say, at Florence Court there are several fine specimens grown from this famous parent: one is 33ft. in height, and, at 10ft. from the ground, measures 38ft. in circumference.

MEREDITH MANUSCRIPTS AT AUCTION.

Considerable interest attaches to an important collection of the autograph manuscripts of George Meredith which are to come under the hammer at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge's London salerooms on December 1. The manuscripts are the property of Miss Nicholls, who was the nurse and attendant of the novelist for the last seven years of his life. The importance of the collection may be gauged from the fact that every book, whether in prose or verse, which Meredith published between 1880 and his death in May 1909, with the exception of "Lord Ormont and his Amiata," and Odes in contribution to the song of French History, is represented. All the manuscripts are written on quarto paper, several of the poems have the name and address of their author written across the corner of the first page or of the cover, and a few are signed at the end "George Meredith" or "G. M."

THE NEW YORKER AND THE SIMPLE LIFE.

One of the most unfortunate things about living in a large city, says the "Success Magazine," is its tendency to create false idea of what consitutes real pleasure: Take the average New Yorker for example he has totally incapacitated himself for simple quiet homelike pleasures. He must plunge into excitement. He must see exciting plays or go to big shows with powerful scenic effects or to light, flippant vaudeville—something that will tickle the senses for a minute—that will stimulate. There must be something exciting about it to give him any pleasure. What many young men in cities call having a good time is most demoralising in its effect. It leaves behind nothing but regret and the loss of self-respect. What a pity, we should lose our old-time taste for the simple, uplifting, refined, old time pleasures. But its strictures are applicable, in some degree at all events, to other places than New York.

AN ORTHOGRAPHICAL PROBLEM.

Foreigners have ever been found of sneering references to peculiarities in our spelling. The French who make a boast that their language is spelt as it is pronounced, have however, absurdities of their own, as the following amusing instance will show. Particulars are given in the "Semaine Litteraire." How should the plural of the word "garde-malade" be written? A society of nurses in Paris wants to know how in its advertisements it may reconcile good sense with grammar. The committee at first wrote "gardes-malades," thereby apparently conforming to reason. It perceived, however, that the singular might imply the existence of only one nurse in the whole establishment. Then, sacrificing logic to fact, it wrote "gardes-malade." This solution presented another difficulty, for a punctilious grammarian might discover that, according to the rules of the society, several nurses were indispensable to a single patient. A third expedient was then considered, and "grades-malades" was written. This was another danger, for with this spelling it might appear that all the nurses on the staff were themselves bed-ridden. In the end, however, this last spelling has been provisionally adopted.

MEN AND MATTERS.

SIR EDWARD ELGAR.

If ever there was a self-taught musician, Sir Edward Elgar is one. The composer of last night's delightful concerto has said that the only lesson he ever received was one from his father. As a child he was sitting one day ruling notation lines, and was contenting himself with four. When challenged he said he was "writing music," and supposes the four-lined Gregorian music, had given him the ideas. Before he was out of his teens Sir Edward was a composer, a violinist, and an organist.

"LABBY" AND "TRUTH."

The announcement that Mr. Labouchere has decided to transfer the proprietorship of "Truth" to a private company, in which he will retain the principal interest, recalls the fact that thirty-three years have elapsed since he started the paper. When Mr. Labouchere left the "World," which he founded in co-operation with the late Mr. E. Yates, he said in his characteristically humorous way, "I go to make another and a better world."

AS POLITICIAN.

Mr. Labouchere, as a proprietor, was most generous and his staff worked for him with the greatest loyalty and enthusiasm. In politics he was somewhat of a thorn in the side of the Gladstonite party in the eighties, although his speeches—he held up both sides to public ridicule—which were almost Gilbertian in their rollicking fun, were always enjoyed by the House.

SOME OTHER CONFERENCES—

The Conference which has failed is a new thing in British politics; but it has been tried in other English-speaking countries with success. Not to mention last year's South African Conference on the Union, the origin of the Constitution of the United States was in a Conference of members of the thirteen colonies which revolted against Britain. It sat for about the same length of time—five months—as our own Conference; but it was successful, and its work has survived well over a century of growth and the Civil War of 1861.

AND THEIR SECRETS.

The proceedings of the Philadelphia Conference were secret, like those of the eight conspirators of Downing-street; but some of the delegates took notes of the speeches, and a fairly full report is now available, based mainly on the precis of James Madison, one of its members, and a future President of the United States. Probably we shall one day hear what happened at the South African Conference; but the Eight who have failed seem desirous of being more reticent.

OXEN FOR CARTING.

In view of Professor Wrightson's recent suggestion that oxen should be used to do the work of carting on small holdings it is interesting to note that the reports of the agricultural labourers who recently visited Germany under the auspices of the Rural League make many references to this matter.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

"I visited several small holders and farmers, all very busy" (writes one of the labourers in question)—"men and women—at work in the fields, and all appeared to be happy and prosperous. One man had 33 acres. He keeps two oxen (which do the work of carting; &c.), five cows, four pigs, and fifty fowls and geese, and grows a lot of vegetables. Every foot of land is in use; there are no hedges all corners are dug up, and there are no waste bits. The men and women take great interest in the land because it is their own."

THE HORSEFLESH ARGUMENT.

"If some of the Germans, do eat horse-flesh," said one labouring man to some of his fellows, "no doubt they ate it also before Protection was adopted, and may be ate worse things at that period." The remark is a shrewd one, and well worthy the reputation which the British agricultural labourer has for shrewdness.

REMODELLING PROCEDURE.

A certain sensational case recently tried in England may have far-reaching effects. Nothing is more remarkable than the unanimity with which the American Press has extolled English criminal procedure in contrast with that prevailing on the other side of the Atlantic. So great is the force of the public opinion which the American papers have evoked that it is fully expected there will shortly be a reform of American criminal procedure on English lines. The delays which a wealthy prisoner can interpose between sentence and punishment are felt to be a scandal to the nation.

CANON BULLOCK-WEBSTER.

Canon Bullock-Webster, who was inducted recently to the living of Sir Richard Whittington's Church of Michael, Paternoster Royal, is the son of Captain Bullock-Webster, of the Bombay Native Infantry, and was born in the year 1851. His early education he received at the Hereford Cathedral School, and later he went as a Somerset Exhibitioner to St. John's, Cambridge. Ordination followed in 1881, and afterwards he was appointed the chaplain of Ely Theological College, and the resident chaplain first to the Bishop of Ely and then to the Bishop of Truro. The Canon's church, one of the most historic in the City, has association with the immortal Dick Whittington, who built and endowed the shrine which preceded the present Wren building, and with it associated a religious college and a number of almshouses. The college "went under" at the time of the dissolution of monasteries but the almshouses still exist.

LORD LANESBOROUGH.

Lord Lanesborough, who is retiring from the post of Military Secretary to the Governor-General of Canada, has held similar positions in many parts of the globe. Early in 1908 he was appointed to act in that capacity to the Duke of Connaught at Malta, when apartments in the beautiful Valetta Palace were allotted to him and his wife, who, by the way of military connections, was a stepdaughter of the gallant General Sir Herbert Stewart, her own father being "Handsome Harry" Tombs, a hero of the Mutiny. The South African war found him busily engaged out at the front with the Coldstream Guards, in which he holds the rank of Major. His family's Irish connections date from the days of James I., when they settled in the "distressful country"; in the fourteenth century we find them squires of Waresby, in Huntingdon.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

In view of the prominent part the Prince of Wales will take in the great State ceremonials of next year, it is interesting to note that, although for more than 600 years the Heir Apparent has usually borne the title of Prince of Wales, yet, during the whole of that long period no Prince of Wales except the present King, has ever been present at the coronation of his father. Edward II., the first holder of the title, was not born until after the conquest of the Principality, and he was unmarried when he succeeded to the Crown, as was also Edward III.

FORMER ROYAL PRINCES.

Richard II. was crowned in infancy; Henry IV. had never been Prince of Wales, and Henry V. did not receive the dignity till after his father's coronation, and was himself unmarried when crowned. Henry VI. was crowned in his cradle; Edward IV. never bore the title, nor did Edward V., Richard III., or Henry VII. Henry VIII. had no legitimate son living at the time of his coronation, Edward VI. died unmarried, and Mary I. and Elizabeth had no children. No Prince of Wales was living from the time of James I. to George I. When the latter was crowned his son was still at Hanover. Frederick Prince of Wales did not attend the coronation of his father, George II., and until 1902 all the succeeding Sovereigns were either unmarried or had no children.

MR. MUNRO SCOTT has resigned his appointment as Warden of the London Hospital, an office which which he has held for many years with much distinction, and Dr. William Wright, F.R.C.S., has been elected to the vacant post with the title of Dean. Dr. Wright formerly held an appointment at the Middlesex Hospital, and had recently been director of the anatomical department of the London Hospital.

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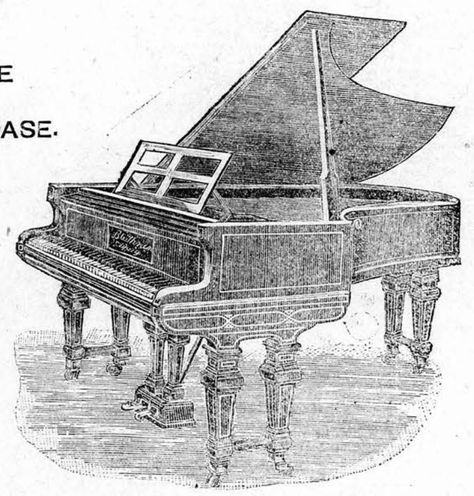

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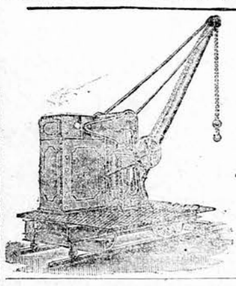

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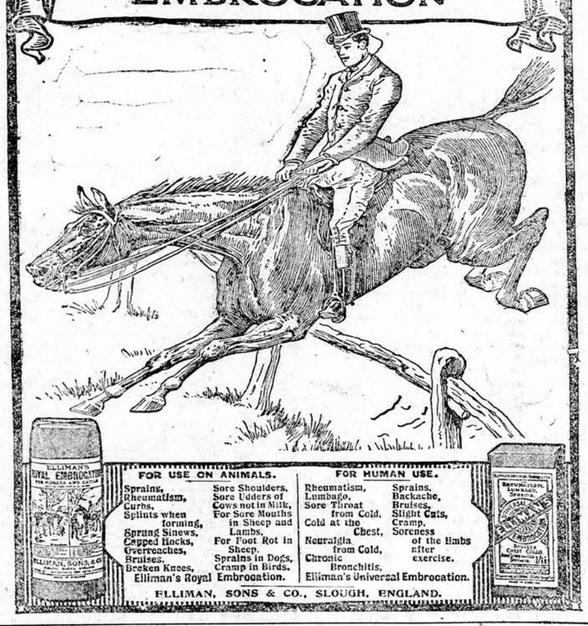

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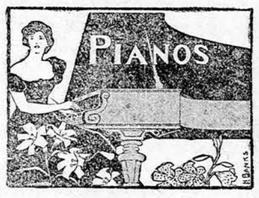

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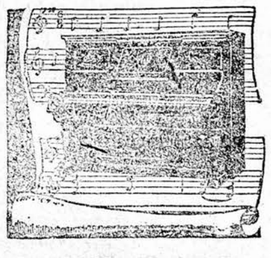

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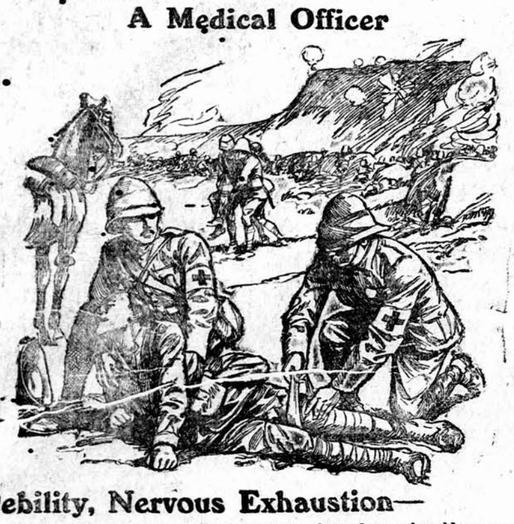
A Medical Officer



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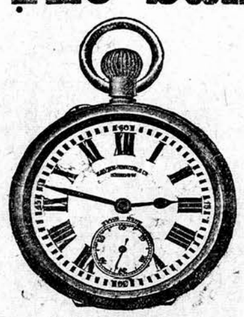

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Owing to the time that elapses before the official returns are issued, the result cannot be announced until April 3rd, 1911, on which day it will appear in the Bombay "Times of India," "Madras Mail," Calcutta "Englishman," Allahabad "Pioneer," and Lahore "Civil and Military Gazette."

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